THE SPECTRUM OF SCHRÖDINGER OPERATORS AND HODGE LAPLACIANS ON CONFORMALLY CUSP MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. We describe the spectrum of the k-form Laplacian on conformally cusp Riemannian manifolds. The essential spectrum is shown to vanish precisely when the k and $k-1$ de Rham cohomology groups of the boundary vanish. We give Weyl-type asymptotics for the eigenvalue-counting function in the purely discrete case. In the other case we analyze the essential spectrum via positive commutator methods and establish a limiting absorption principle. This implies the absence of the singular spectrum for a wide class of metrics. We also exhibit a class of potentials V such that the Schrödinger operator has compact resolvent, although V tends to $-\infty$ in most of the infinity. We correct a statement from the literature regarding the essential spectrum of the Laplacian on forms on hyperbolic manifolds of finite volume, and we propose a conjecture about the existence of such manifolds in dimension four whose cusps are rational homology spheres.

1. INTRODUCTION

There exist complete, noncompact manifolds on which the scalar Laplacian has purely discrete spectrum, see e.g. [9]. The goal of this paper is to understand such phenomena for the Laplacian on differential forms in a more geometric setting. We aim to provide eigenvalue asymptotics whenever the spectrum is purely discrete, and to clarify the nature of the essential spectrum when it arises.

We study n-dimensional non-compact Riemannian manifolds X which outside a compact set are diffeomorphic to a cylinder $(0, \infty) \times M$, where M is a closed, possibly disconnected Riemannian manifold. The metric on X near infinity is assumed to be quasi-isometric to the unperturbed model metric

$$(1.1) \qquad\qquad g_p = y^{-2p}(dy^2 + h), \qquad\qquad y \gg 0$$

where h is a metric on M independent of y, and $p > 0$. For $p = 1$, this includes the case of finite-volume complete hyperbolic manifolds, which we discuss in some detail in the last section of the paper. The manifold X is incomplete if and only if $p > 1$, and $\mathrm{vol}(X) < \infty$ if and only if $p > 1/n$. For $p > 1$, the metric (1.1) is of metric-horn type as in [24].

We denote by $\Delta = d^*d + \delta^*\delta$ the Hodge Laplacian defined on smooth forms with compact support in X. It is a symmetric non-negative operator in $L^2(X, \Lambda^*X, g_p)$ and we also denote by Δ its self-adjoint Friedrichs extension. If $p \leq 1$, i.e. if (X, g_p) is complete, then Δ is essentially self-adjoint, see [11]. Since Δ preserves the space of k-forms, we can define Δ_k as its restriction to $\Lambda^k X$, which is also self-adjoint.

Let us advertise one application of our results. The essential spectrum of the Laplacian acting on forms on non-compact manifolds has been extensively studied, as it provides informations on the Hodge decomposition of the space of L^2 forms. Without attempting to give an exhaustive bibliography, we mention here the papers [6, 8, 17, 26, 27, 28]. In Section 7, we show:

Proposition 1.1. *Let (X, g) be a complete non-compact hyperbolic manifold of finite volume. Let M be the boundary at infinity. Let $\tilde{g}$ be the metric $(1 + \rho)g$, with $\rho \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \mathbb{R})$, $\inf(\rho) > -1$ such that*

$$(1.2) \qquad \rho(x) \to 0, \ as \ x \to M \ and \ \|d\rho\|_\infty < \infty$$

If $n = \dim(X)$ is odd, suppose also that the Betti number $b_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(M)$ vanishes. Then $\mathrm{Im}(d)$ and $\mathrm{Im}(\delta_{\tilde{g}})$ are closed, and

$$L^2(X, \Lambda^*X, \tilde{g}) = \ker(\Delta_{\tilde{g}}) \oplus \mathrm{Im}(d) \oplus \mathrm{Im}(\delta_{\tilde{g}}).$$

This proposition follows from the fact that the essential spectrum $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta)$ of Δ does not contain 0. For hyperbolic manifolds of finite volume, $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta)$ was computed by Mazzeo and Phillips [28, Theorem 1.11], but their statement contains a gap, see Section 7 for geometric counterexamples. In [3], Antoci also computes $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta_k)$ but for technical reasons she is unable to decide whether 0 is isolated in the essential spectrum of Δ_k except in the case where $M = S^{n-1}$ with the standard metric. For the metric (1.1) and for a general M, we compute $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta_k)$ in Proposition 5.2 and we deduce that 0 is never isolated in it for any k. In the Appendix, we also give a self-contained proof of the stability of the essential spectrum of the Laplacian acting on forms for a large class of perturbations of the metric.

We investigate first in this paper the absence of the essential spectrum and improve along the way the results of [3]. We replace the condition $M = S^{n-1}$ with a weaker topological condition on the boundary at infinity M. Related results were obtained in [5, 16, 32]. The following theorem holds for the conformally cusp metric (2.6), a generalization of (1.1). To our knowledge, the result on eigenvalue asymptotics in this context is entirely new.

Theorem 1.2. *Let X be a n-dimensional conformally cusp manifold (Definition 2.1) for some $p > 0$. Fix an integer k between 0 and n. If the Betti numbers $b_k(M)$ and $b_{k-1}(M)$ of the boundary at infinity M both vanish, then:*

> (1) *the Laplacian Δ_k acting on k-forms on X is essentially self-adjoint in L^2 for the metric g_p;*
> (2) *the spectrum of Δ_k is purely discrete;*

(3) *the asymptotic of its eigenvalues, in the limit $\lambda \to \infty$, is given by*

(1.3)
$$N_p(\lambda) \approx \begin{cases} C_1 \lambda^{n/2} & \text{for } 1/n < p, \\ C_2 \lambda^{n/2} \log \lambda & \text{for } p = 1/n, \\ C_3 \lambda^{1/2p} & \text{for } 0 < p < 1/n. \end{cases}$$

Note that the hypothesis $b_k(M) = b_{k-1}(M) = 0$ does not hold for $k = 0, 1$; it also does not hold for $k = n, n-1$ if M has at least one orientable connected component. In particular, Theorem 1.2 does not apply to the Laplacian acting on functions. We refer to Section 7 for a discussion of this hypothesis, implications about hyperbolic manifolds and open problems in dimension 4 and higher.

The constants C_1, C_2 are given by (3.10), (3.11). Up to a universal constant which only depends on $\dim(X)$, they are just the volume of (X, g_p) in the finite volume case $p > 1/n$ (here we get the precise form of the Weyl law for closed manifolds), respectively the volume of the boundary at infinity M with respect to a naturally induced metric in the case $p = 1/n$. When the metric g_0 is exact (see Definition 2.2; this includes the metric (1.1)), C_3 is given by (3.13).

We stress that Δ_k is essentially self-adjoint and has purely discrete spectrum solely based on the hypothesis $b_k(M) = b_{k-1}(M) = 0$, without any condition like completeness of the metric or finiteness of the volume, see Corollary 3.2. Intuitively, the continuous spectrum of Δ_k is governed by zero-modes of the form Laplacian on M in dimensions k and $k-1$ (both dimensions are involved because of algebraic relations in the exterior algebra). By Hodge theory, the kernel of the k-form Laplacian on the compact manifold M is isomorphic to $H^k(M)$, hence these zero-modes (harmonic forms) exist precisely when the Betti numbers do not vanish. We remark that, in the study of the scalar magnetic Laplacian [16] and of the Dirac operator [5], the rôle of the Betti numbers was played by an integrality condition on the magnetic field, respectively by a topological condition on the spin structure on the cusps.

We are now interested in some refined – and less studied – properties of the essential spectrum, namely the absence of singularly continuous spectrum and weighted estimates of the resolvent, which gives non-trivial dynamical properties on the group $e^{it\Delta_k}$. For the metric (1.1), in the complete case, a refined analysis was started in [2]. We determine the nature of the essential spectrum by positive commutator techniques. The case of the Laplacian on functions has been treated originally by this method in [10], and by many other methods in the literature, see for instance [19, 22] for different approaches. In [16] we introduced a conjugate operator which was "local in energy", in order to deal with a bigger class of perturbations of the metric. We use the same idea here, however the analysis of the Laplacian on k-forms turns out to be more involved than that of the scalar magnetic Laplacian. Indeed, one could have two thresholds and the positivity is harder to extract between them. The difficulty arises from the compact part of the manifold, since we can diagonalize the operator only on the cusp ends. The resolvent of the operator does *not* stabilize this decomposition. To deal with this, we introduce a perturbation of the Laplacian which uncouples the compact part from the cusps in a gentle way.

Let L be the operator on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^* X)$ of multiplication by a fixed smooth function $L : X \to [1, \infty)$ defined by:

$$(1.4) \qquad L(y) := \begin{cases} \ln(y) & \text{for } p = 1, \\ \frac{y^{1-p}}{1-p} & \text{for } p < 1, \end{cases} \qquad \text{for } y \geq y_0 \text{ and for some } y_0 \geq 1.$$

Given $s \geq 0$, let $\mathcal{L}_s$ be the domain of L^s equipped with the graph norm. We set $\mathcal{L}_{-s} := \mathcal{L}_s^*$ where the adjoint space is defined so that $\mathcal{L}_s \subset L^2(X, \Lambda^* X, g_p) \subset \mathcal{L}_s^*$, using the Riesz lemma. Given $I \subset \mathbb{R}$, let $I_\pm$ be the set of complex numbers $a \pm ib$, where $a \in I$ and $b > 0$.

Perturbations of *short-range* (resp. *long-range*) type are denoted with the subscript sr (resp. lr); they are supported in $(2, \infty) \times M$. We ask long-range perturbations to be *radial*. In other words, a perturbation W_{lr} satisfies $W_{\mathrm{lr}}(y, m) = W_{\mathrm{lr}}(y, m')$ for all $m, m' \in M$.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $\varepsilon > 0$. We consider the metric $\tilde{g} = (1 + \rho_{\mathrm{sr}} + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}})g_p$, with $0 < p \leq 1$ and where the short-range and long-range components satisfy*

$$(1.5) \qquad \begin{aligned} L^{1+\varepsilon}\rho_{\mathrm{sr}}, d\rho_{\mathrm{sr}} \text{ and } \Delta_g \rho_{\mathrm{sr}} &\in L^\infty(X), \\ L^\varepsilon \rho_{\mathrm{lr}}, L^{1+\varepsilon}d\rho_{\mathrm{lr}} \text{ and } \Delta_g \rho_{\mathrm{lr}} &\in L^\infty(X). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that at least one of the two Betti numbers $b_k(M)$ and $b_{k-1}(M)$ is non zero . Let $V = V_{\mathrm{loc}} + V_{\mathrm{sr}}$ and V_{lr} be some potentials, where V_{loc} is measurable with compact support and Δ_k-compact, and V_{sr} and V_{lr} are in $L^\infty(X)$ such that:

$$\|L^{1+\varepsilon}V_{\mathrm{sr}}\|_\infty < \infty, \ V_{\mathrm{lr}} \to 0, \ as \ y \to +\infty \ and \ \|L^{1+\varepsilon}dV_{\mathrm{lr}}\|_\infty < \infty.$$

Consider the Schrödinger operators $H_0 = \Delta_{k,p} + V_{\mathrm{lr}}$ and $H = H_0 + V$. Then

(1) *The essential spectrum of H is $[\inf\{\kappa(p)\}, \infty)$, where the set of thresholds $\kappa(p) \subset \mathbb{R}$ is defined in (5.15).*

(2) *H has no singular continuous spectrum.*

(3) *The eigenvalues of H have finite multiplicity and no accumulation points outside $\kappa(p)$.*

(4) *Let $\mathcal{J}$ be a compact interval such that $\mathcal{J} \cap (\kappa(p) \cup \sigma_{\mathrm{pp}}(H)) = \emptyset$. Then, for all s in $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$, there exists c such that*

$$\|(H - z_1)^{-1} - (H - z_2)^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{L}_s, \mathcal{L}_{-s})} \leq c|z_1 - z_2|^{s-1/2},$$

for all $z_1, z_2 \in \mathcal{J}_\pm$.

(5) *Let $\mathcal{J} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \kappa(p)$ and let E_0 and E be the continuous spectral component of H_0 and H, respectively. Then, the wave operators defined as the strong limit*

$$\Omega_\pm = \text{s--}\lim_{t \to \pm\infty} e^{itH} e^{-itH_0} E_0(\mathcal{J})$$

exist and are complete, i.e. $\Omega_\pm \mathcal{H} = E(\mathcal{J})\mathcal{H}$, where $\mathcal{H} = L^2(X, \Lambda^k X, g_p)$.

The statement (1) remains true for a wide family of metrics asymptotic to (1.1), see Proposition 5.2. The fact that every eigenspace is finite-dimensional (in particular, for the eigenvalue $\kappa(p)$, the bottom of the continuous spectrum) is due to the general [16, Lemma

B.1] and holds for an arbitrary conformally cusp metric (2.6). The proof of the rest, (2)–(5) where in (3) we consider eigenvalues with energy different from $\kappa(p)$, relies on the Mourre theory [1, 33] with an improvement for the regularity of the boundary value of the resolvent, see [13] and references therein. These wide classes of perturbation of the metric have been introduced in [16], however here the treatment of long-range perturbations is different from the one in [16]. We prove these facts in Section 6.4. Note that this general class of metrics seems to be difficult to analyze by standard scattering techniques.

We now turn to question of the perturbation of the Laplacian Δ_k by some non relatively compact potential. In the Euclidean $\mathbb{R}^n$, using Persson's formula, one sees that $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(H)$ is empty for $H = \Delta + V$ if $V \in L^\infty_{\mathrm{loc}}$ tends to ∞ at infinity. However, the converse is wrong as noted in [39] by taking $V(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 x_2^2$ which gives rise to a compact resolvent. Morally speaking, a particle can not escape in the direction of finite energy at infinity which is too narrow compared to the very attracting part of V which tends to infinity. In our setting, the space being smaller at infinity, it is easier to create this type of situation even if most of the potential tends to $-\infty$. To our knowledge, the phenomenon is new. The general statement appears in Proposition 4.1.

Proposition 1.4. *Let $p > 0$ and (X, g_p) be a conformally cusp manifold. Let V in $y^{2p}\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{X})$ be a smooth potential with Taylor expansion $y^{-2p}V = V_0 + y^{-1}V_1 + O(y^{-2})$ at infinity. Assume that V_0 is non-negative and not identically zero on any connected component of M. Then the Schrödinger operator $\Delta_k + V$ is essentially self-adjoint and has purely discrete spectrum. The eigenvalues obey the generalized Weyl law (1.3) and the constants C_1, C_2 do not depend on V.*

As in Theorem 1.2, the completeness of the manifold is not required to obtain the essential self-adjointness of the operator. Note that by assuming $p > 1/2$ (in particular, on finite-volume hyperbolic manifolds, for which $p = 1$) and $V_1 < 0$, we get $V \sim y^{2p-1}V_1$ tends to $-\infty$ as we approach $M \setminus \mathrm{supp}(V_0)$. The support of the non-negative leading term V_0 must be nonempty, but otherwise it can be chosen arbitrarily small.

Some of the results about the essential spectrum appeared in the unpublished paper [15].

Notations. Given two Hilbert spaces $\mathscr{H}$ and $\mathscr{K}$, we denote by $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}, \mathscr{K})$ the space of bounded operators from $\mathscr{H}$ to $\mathscr{K}$, and by $\mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}, \mathscr{K})$ the subspace of compact operators. When $\mathscr{K} = \mathscr{H}$, we simply write $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H})$ and $\mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H})$. Given a closed operator H acting in $\mathscr{H}$, we denote by $\mathcal{D}(H)$ its domain and we endow it with the graph norm $\|\cdot\| + \|H \cdot\|$. We denote by $\sigma(H)$ its spectrum and by $\rho(H)$ its resolvent set. Given a vector bundle E over a smooth manifold X, we denote by $\mathcal{C}^\infty_c(X, E)$ the space of smooth sections in E with compact support.

2. Geometric definitions

Let $\overline{X}$ be a smooth n-dimensional compact manifold with closed boundary M, and $x : \overline{X} \to [0, \infty)$ a boundary-defining function. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{X})$ be the principal ideal

generated by the function x. A *cusp vector field* is a smooth vector field V on $\overline{X}$ such that $dx(V) \in \mathcal{I}^2$. The space $^c\mathcal{V}$ of cusp vector fields forms a Lie subalgebra $^c\mathcal{V}$ of the Lie algebra of smooth vector fields on $\overline{X}$. Moreover, there exists a smooth vector bundle $^cT\overline{X} \to \overline{X}$ whose space of section identifies naturally with $^c\mathcal{V}$.

A *cusp metric* on $\overline{X}$ is a (smooth) Euclidean metric g_0 on the bundle $^cT\overline{X}$ over $\overline{X}$. Since $^cT\overline{X}$ and TX are canonically identified over the interior $X := \overline{X} \setminus M$, g_0 induces a complete Riemannian metric on X. We want to study the Laplacian on k-forms associated to the metric $g_p := x^{2p}g_0$ for fixed $p > 0$.

Fix a product decomposition of $\overline{X}$ near M, i.e., an embedding $[0, \varepsilon) \times M \hookrightarrow \overline{X}$ compatible with the function x. Then near the boundary, g_p and the cusp metric g_0 take the form

$$(2.6) \qquad g_0 = a \left(\frac{dx}{x^2} + \alpha(x) \right)^2 + h(x), \qquad\qquad g_p := x^{2p}g_0, \qquad\qquad p > 0$$

where $a \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{X})$ such that $a_{|M} > 0$, h is a smooth family of symmetric 2-tensors on M and α is a smooth family of 1-forms in $\mathcal{C}^\infty([0, \varepsilon) \times M, \Lambda^1(M))$. Note that the metric (1.1) is a particular case of the metric g_p from (2.6) with $\alpha \equiv 0, a \equiv 1$ and $h(x)$ constant in x (define $x := 1/y$).

Definition 2.1. A Riemannian manifold (X, g_p) which is the interior of a compact manifold with boundary together with a Riemannian metric g_p as in (2.6) for some $p > 0$ is called a *conformally cusp manifold*. The boundary $M = \partial X$ may be disconnected.

By [32, Lemma 6], the function $a_0 := a(0)$, the metric $h_0 := h(0)$ and the class modulo exact forms of the 1-form $\alpha_0 := \alpha(0)$, defined on M, are independent of the chosen product decomposition and of the boundary-defining function x inside the fixed cusp structure. We also recall the following definition.

Definition 2.2. The metric g_0 is called *exact* if $a_0 = 1$ and α_0 is an exact 1-form.

Let $E, F \to \overline{X}$ be smooth vector bundles. The space of cusp differential operators $\mathrm{Diff}_c(\overline{X}, E, F)$ is the space of those differential operators which in local trivializations can be written as composition of cusp vector fields and smooth bundle morphisms. The *normal operator* of $P \in \mathrm{Diff}_c(\overline{X}, E, F)$ is defined by

$$\mathbb{R} \ni \xi \mapsto \mathcal{N}(P)(\xi) := \left(e^{i\xi/x} P e^{-i\xi/x} \right)_{|x=0} \in \mathrm{Diff}(M, E_{|M}, F_{|M}).$$

From the definition, $\ker \mathcal{N} = \mathcal{I} \cdot \mathrm{Diff}_c$, which we denote again by $\mathcal{I}$.

Example 2.3. Given a family $(P_x)_{x \in [0, \epsilon)}$ of operators on M depending smoothly on x, one has $\mathcal{N}(P_x)(\xi) = P_0$. Also, $\mathcal{N}(x^2\partial_x)(\xi) = i\xi$.

From the definition, the normal operator map is linear and multiplicative. Let $P \in \mathrm{Diff}_c(\overline{X}, E, F)$ be a cusp operator and P^* its adjoint with respect to g_0. Then $\mathcal{N}(P^*)(\xi)$ is the adjoint of $\mathcal{N}(P)(\xi)$ for the volume form $a_0^{1/2}dh_0$ and with respect to the metric on $E_{|M}, F_{|M}$ induced by restriction. Indeed, since $\mathcal{N}$ commutes with products and sums, it is enough to check the claim for the set of local generators of Diff_c from example 2.3, which is a straightforward computation.

3. Proof of Theorem 1.2

We follow the ideas of [32] and [16]. We will first show that Δ_k is x^{-2p} times an elliptic cusp differential operator. Since we work on bundles, we first trivialize the bundles of forms in the x direction. Near M, set

$$(3.7) \qquad V_0 := x^2 \partial_x \in {}^c\mathcal{V}, \qquad\qquad V^0 := x^{-2}dx + \alpha.$$

We get an orthogonal decomposition of smooth vector bundles

$$(3.8) \qquad \Lambda^k({}^cT\overline{X}) \simeq \Lambda^k(TM) \oplus V^0 \wedge \Lambda^{k-1}(TM),$$

where $\Lambda^*(TM)$ is identified with the kernel of the contraction by V_0.

The de Rham differential $d : \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X) \to \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \Lambda^{k+1}X)$ restricts to a cusp differential operator $d : \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{X}, \Lambda^k({}^cT\overline{X})) \to \mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{X}, \Lambda^{k+1}({}^cT\overline{X}))$. Its normal operator in the decomposition (3.8) is

$$(3.9) \qquad \mathcal{N}(d)(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} d^M - i\xi\alpha_0 \wedge & d^M \alpha_0 \wedge \\ i\xi & -(d^M - i\xi\alpha_0 \wedge) \end{bmatrix}.$$

The principal symbol of a cusp operator in $\mathrm{Diff}_c^*(\overline{X}, E, F)$ extends as a map on the cusp cotangent bundle. An operator $P \in x^{-2p}\mathrm{Diff}_c^*(\overline{X}, E, F)$ is called *cusp-elliptic* in the sense of Melrose if the principal symbol of $x^{2p}P$ is invertible on ${}^cT^*\overline{X} \setminus \{0\}$ down to $x = 0$; it is called *fully elliptic* if it is cusp-elliptic and if the differential operator $\mathcal{N}(x^{2p}P)(\xi)$ on M is invertible as an unbounded operator in $L^2(M, E_{|M}, F_{|M})$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, see [29].

Proposition 3.1. *The Laplacian Δ_k of the metric g_p belongs to $x^{-2p}\mathrm{Diff}_c^2(\overline{X}, \Lambda^k({}^cT\overline{X}))$ and is cusp-elliptic. Moreover, $x^{2p}\Delta_k$ is fully elliptic if and only if the de Rham cohomology groups $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^k(M)$ and $H_{\mathrm{dR}}^{k-1}(M)$ both vanish.*

Proof. The principal symbol of the Laplacian of g_p on $\Lambda^k X$ is g_p times the identity. Since $x^{-2p}g_p = g_0$ on the cotangent bundle, and since g_0 extends by definition to a positive-definite bilinear form on ${}^cT^*\overline{X}$, it follows that $x^{2p}\Delta_k$ is cusp-elliptic. Let δ_0^k, δ_p^k be the formal adjoint of $d : \Lambda^k X \to \Lambda^{k+1}(X)$ with respect to g_0, resp. g_p. Then $\delta_p^k = x^{(2k-n)p+2}\delta_0 x^{(n-2(k+1))p-2}$. By conjugation invariance of the normal operator, we obtain $\mathcal{N}(x^{2p}(d\delta_p + \delta_p d)) = \mathcal{N}(d\delta_0 + \delta_0 d)$. By Hodge theory, the kernel of $\mathcal{N}(d\delta_0 + \delta_0 d)(\xi)$ is isomorphic to the cohomology of the complex $(\Lambda^*({}^cT\overline{X})_{|M}, \mathcal{N}(d)(\xi))$. We write

$$\mathcal{N}(d)(\xi) = A(\xi) + B(\xi), \text{ where } A(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ i\xi & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} d^M - i\xi\alpha_0 \wedge & d^M \alpha_0 \wedge \\ 0 & -(d^M - i\xi\alpha_0 \wedge) \end{bmatrix}.$$

We claim that for $\xi \neq 0$ the cohomology of $\mathcal{N}(d)(\xi)$ vanishes. The idea is to use again Hodge theory but with respect to the volume form dh_0 on M. Then $B(\xi)^*$ anti-commutes with $A(\xi)$ and similarly $A(\xi)^* B(\xi) + B(\xi)A(\xi)^* = 0$. Therefore

$$\mathcal{N}(d)(\xi)\mathcal{N}(d)(\xi)^* + \mathcal{N}(d)(\xi)^*\mathcal{N}(d)(\xi) = \xi^2 I + B(\xi)^* B(\xi) + B(\xi)B(\xi)^*$$

where I is the 2×2 identity matrix. So for $\xi \neq 0$ the Laplacian of $\mathcal{N}(d)(\xi)$ is a strictly positive elliptic operator, hence it is invertible.

Let us turn to the case $\xi = 0$. We claim that the cohomology of $(\Lambda^* M \oplus \Lambda^{*-1} M, \mathcal{N}(d)(0))$ is isomorphic to $H^*_{\mathrm{dR}}(M) \oplus H^{*-1}_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$. Indeed, notice that

$$\mathcal{N}(d)(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_0 \wedge \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d^M & 0 \\ 0 & -d^M \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha_0 \wedge \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

In other words, the differential $\mathcal{N}(d)(0)$ is conjugated to the diagonal de Rham differential, so they have isomorphic cohomology. $\square$

Corollary 3.2. *If $b_k(M) = b_{k-1}(M) = 0$ then for every $p > 0$, the Laplacian Δ_k of the metric g_p is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}^\infty_c(X, \Lambda^k X)$ and has purely discrete spectrum. The domain of its self-adjoint extension is the weighted cusp Sobolev space $x^{2p} H^2_c(X, \Lambda^k X)$.*

Note that for $p \leq 1$ the metric g_p is complete, in which case Δ_k is essentially self-adjoint without any extra hypothesis, see [11]; however, even in the complete case, one cannot describe the domain of the unique self-adjoint extension if the Betti numbers do not vanish. The definition of the cusp Sobolev spaces is recalled in the proof below.

Proof. By the de Rham theorem, the vanishing of the Betti numbers is equivalent to the vanishing of the de Rham cohomology groups $H^k_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$ and $H^{k-1}_{\mathrm{dR}}(M)$. Hence from Proposition 3.1 it follows that $x^{2p} \Delta_k$ is fully elliptic. From the general properties of the cusp calculus [30], there exists a Green operator $G \in x^{2p} \Psi^{-2}_c(X, \Lambda^k X)$ which inverts Δ_k up to remainders in the ideal $x^\infty \Psi^{-\infty}_c(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Although we do not use it here, recall that $\Psi^k_c(X, E, F)$ is defined as a space of distributional kernels on $X \times X$ (with coefficients in the bundle $E \boxtimes F^*$) which are classically conormal to the diagonal and with prescribed asymptotics near the boundary. More precisely, they must lift to be extendible across the front face of a double blow-up resolution of the corner $M \times M$ in $\overline{X} \times \overline{X}$, and to vanish in Taylor series at the other boundary hyperfaces. We refer e.g. to [32] for the precise definition. Once the properties of the calculus have been established, the existence of the Green operator G is a standard application of elliptic theory.

The Sobolev space $H^q_c(X, \Lambda^k X)$ is by definition the intersection of the domains of the maximal extensions of all elliptic cusp operators inside $\Psi^q_c(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Cups operators of order $r \in \mathbb{C}$ map $H^q_c(X)$ to $H^{q-\Re(r)}_c(X)$, see [32].

Look now at Δ_k restricted to $\mathcal{C}^\infty_c(X, \Lambda^k X)$. It is easy to see that $x^{2p} H^2_c(X)$ is contained in the domain of the minimal extension of Δ_k. Conversely, using the Green operator G and the mapping properties of cusp operators stated above, we see that every vector in the domain of the maximal extension of Δ_k belongs to $x^{2p} H^2_c(X)$. In conclusion, the minimal and the maximal domain are the same and equal $x^{2p} H^2_c(X)$.

Recall now from [32] that for $p, q > 0$, operators in $x^p \Psi^{-q}_c(X)$ are compact. Since the self-adjoint operator Δ_k has a compact inverse modulo compact operators, it follows that it has purely discrete spectrum. $\square$

Notice that we have more generally proved that a symmetric fully elliptic cusp operator of order $(-p, -r)$ with $p, r > 0$ on a conformally cusp manifold is essentially self-adjoint and has purely discrete spectrum.

We can now conclude the proof of Theorem 1.2. By Proposition 3.1, if we assume that $b_k(M) = b_{k-1}(M) = 0$ it follows that Δ_k is fully elliptic. From Corollary 3.2, this implies (by a form of elliptic regularity) that Δ_k is essentially self-adjoint and the domain of the extension is the weighted Sobolev space $x^{2p}H^2(X)$. By [32, Theorem 17], the spectrum of Δ_k is purely discrete and accumulates towards infinity according to (1.3), modulo identification of the correct coefficients. This is proved in two steps as in [32]: first, the complex powers of a self-adjoint fully elliptic cusp operator belong again to the cusp calculus and form an analytic family; secondly, the trace of an analytic family in the complex variable z of cusp operators of order $(-z, -pz)$ is well-defined for $z < -n, pz < -1$, and extends to a meromorphic function on $\mathbb{C}$ with at most double poles at certain reals. By [32, Proposition 14] and Delange's theorem ([32, Lemma 16]), the coefficients C_1, C_2, C_3 are determined by the order of the first occurring pole of the zeta function (i.e., the smallest $z \in \mathbb{R}$ which is a pole for $\zeta(z) := \mathrm{Tr}(\Delta_k^{-z/2})$ and by its leading coefficient in Laurent expansion. The principal symbol $\sigma_1(\Delta_k^{1/2})$ is identically 1 on the cosphere bundle. The dimension of the form bundle equals the binomial coefficient $\binom{n}{k}$.

3.1. **The case $p > 1/n$.** From [32, Proposition 14], the first pole of ζ is simple, located at $z = n$ with residue

$$R_1 = (2\pi)^{-n} \binom{n}{k} \mathrm{vol}(X) \, \mathrm{vol}(S^{n-1}).$$

From [32, Lemma 16], we get the asymptotic equivalence for the eigenvalues of $\Delta_k^{1/2}$:

$$N(\Delta_k^{1/2}, \lambda) \approx R_1/n\lambda^n.$$

Taking into account $N(\Delta_k^{1/2}, \lambda^{1/2}) = N(\Delta_k, \lambda)$, we get

$$(3.10) \qquad C_1 = \binom{n}{k} \frac{\mathrm{Vol}(X, g_p) \, \mathrm{Vol}(S^{n-1})}{n(2\pi)^n}.$$

3.2. **The case $p = 1/n$.** From [32, Proposition 14], the first pole of ζ is double, located at $z = n$ with leading coefficient

$$R_2 = n(2\pi)^{-n} \binom{n}{k} \mathrm{vol}(M) \, \mathrm{vol}(S^{n-1}).$$

From [32, Lemma 16], the eigenvalues of $\Delta_k^{1/2}$ obey

$$N(\Delta_k^{1/2}, \lambda) \approx R_2/n\lambda^n \log \lambda.$$

Again translating from the counting function of $\Delta_k^{1/2}$ to that of Δ_k, we get

$$(3.11) \qquad C_2 = \binom{n}{k} \frac{\mathrm{Vol}(M, h_0) \, \mathrm{Vol}(S^{n-1})}{2(2\pi)^n}.$$

3.3. The case $p < 1/n$. In this situation the first pole of ζ is simple, located at $z = 1/p$ with residue

$$-\frac{n}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathrm{Tr}\, \mathcal{N} \left(x^{-1} \Delta_k^{-\frac{1}{2p}} \right)(\xi) d\xi.$$

To compute C_3, we suppose also that the metric g_0 is exact. With this assumption, by replacing x with another boundary-defining function inside the same cusp structure, we can assume that $\alpha_0 = 0$ (see [32]). In this case, (3.9) gives

$$(3.12) \qquad \mathcal{N}(x^{2p}\Delta_k)(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} \xi^2 + \Delta_k^M & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^2 + \Delta_{k-1}^M \end{bmatrix}.$$

This allows us to compute the integral from [32, Proposition 14] in terms of the zeta functions of the Laplacians on forms on M with respect to h_0. Straightforwardly, one gets

$$(3.13) \qquad C_3 = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1-p}{2p}\right) \left(\zeta\left(\Delta_k^M, \frac{1}{p} - 1\right) + \zeta\left(\Delta_{k-1}^M, \frac{1}{p} - 1\right) \right)}{2\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2p}\right)}.$$

This end the proof of Theorem 1.2.

4. SCHRÖDINGER OPERATORS AND DISCRETE SPECTRUM

In this section, we prove the compactness of the resolvent of the Schrödinger operator for a class of potentials that tend to $+\infty$ only towards a very small part of the infinity. Proposition 1.4 for the metric (2.6) is a particular case of this analysis.

Let H_0 be a cusp pseudodifferential operator on X. We say that H_0 has the *unique continuation property at infinity* if for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, the normal operator $\mathcal{N}(H_0)(\xi)$ has the (weak) unique continuation property as an operator on each connected component of M, i.e., the non-zero solutions ϕ to the pseudodifferential equation $\mathcal{N}(H_0)(\xi)\phi = 0$ do not vanish on any open set.

Proposition 4.1. *Let g_p be the metric on X given by (2.6) near ∂X. Let H_0 be a non-negative cusp-elliptic operator, $H_0 \in x^{-qp}\Psi_c^q(X, E)$ for some $q > 0$. Assume that $x^{qp}H_0$ has the unique continuation property at infinity. Let V be a self-adjoint potential in $x^{-qp}\mathcal{C}^\infty(\overline{X}, E)$. Assume $V_0 := (x^{qp}V)_{|M} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, E_{|M})$ is semi-positive definite and in each connected component of M there is z with $V_0(z) > 0$. Then $H := H_0 + V$ is essentially self-adjoint in $L^2(X, E)$ and $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(H) = \emptyset$. Its eigenvalue counting function, as λ goes to infinity, satisfies*

$$N_H(\lambda) \approx \begin{cases} C_1' \lambda^{n/q} & \text{for } 1/n < p < \infty, \\ C_2' \lambda^{n/q} \log \lambda & \text{for } p = 1/n \\ C_3' \lambda^{\frac{1}{qp}} & \text{for } p < 1/n. \end{cases}$$

Proof. We start by proving that the operator H is fully elliptic. Let $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$. A non-zero solution ϕ of $\mathcal{N}(x^{qp}H)(\xi)\phi = 0$ satisfies $\langle \mathcal{N}(x^{qp}H_0)(\xi)\phi, \phi \rangle + \langle V_0\phi, \phi \rangle = 0$. The operators $\mathcal{N}(x^{qp}H_0)(\xi)$ and V_0 being non-negative, we get $\mathcal{N}(x^{qp}H_0)(\xi)\phi = 0$ and $V_0\phi = 0$. By unique continuation, solutions of the elliptic operator $\mathcal{N}(x^{qp}H_0)(\xi)$ which are not identically zero

on a given connected component of M do not vanish on any open subset of that component. However since $V_0\phi = 0$ and $V_0(z) > 0$, ϕ must vanish in the neighborhood of z where V_0 is invertible. Contradiction. H is fully elliptic.

By [32, Lemma 10 and Corollary 13], it follows that H is essentially self-adjoint with domain $x^{qp}H_c^q(M)$, and has purely discrete spectrum. By [32, Proposition 14], the constants C_1' and C_2' can be computed as in Section 2, they depend only on the principal symbol of H and so they are independent of V. The coefficient C_3' depends only on $\mathcal{N}(H)$. $\qquad\square$

The unique continuation property holds for instance when $\mathcal{N}(H_0)(\xi)$ is an elliptic second-order differential operator for all ξ, in particular for the Laplacians Δ_k on differential forms or the (scalar) magnetic Laplacian, like in [16]. Thus Proposition 4.1 applies to $\Delta_k + V$ for any cusp metric. The constants C_1', C_2' are still given by (3.10), (3.11) since in [32, Proposition 14] only the principal symbol plays a rôle for $p \geq 1/n$. The coefficient C_3' can be computed if we assume that the metric is exact. It will depend on the zeta function of $\Delta^M + V_0$. The computation is similar to (3.13).

Concerning essential self-adjointness, the hypothesis on the regularity of the potential part can be weakened using [7] for elliptic operators of order 2. In the result on the absence of the essential spectrum, one can replace V by $W \in L_{\mathrm{loc}}^\infty$ where $V - W$ tends to 0 as x tends to infinity using the Rellich-Kondrakov lemma and the ellipticity of H_0.

5. THE ANALYSIS OF THE ESSENTIAL SPECTRUM

In this Section we prove Theorem 1.3 part (1), see Proposition 5.2. We also diagonalize the Laplacian in two different ways. The first one, carried out in Section 5.1, exhibits some key invariant subspaces. It also allows us to compute the essential spectrum. The second one, given in Section 6.1, goes one step beyond and reformulates the problem in some "Euclidean" variables. This will be fully used for the positive commutator techniques, see Section 6.

We fix $k \in \{0, \ldots, n\}$ and $p > 0$ and introduce the constants

$$(5.14) \qquad c_0 := \big((2k + 2 - n)p - 1\big)/2, \qquad c_1 := \big((2k - 2 - n)p + 1\big)/2.$$

The set of *thresholds* is defined as follows:

$$\text{for } p < 1, \ \kappa(p) = \begin{cases} \emptyset, & \text{if } b_k(M) = b_{k-1}(M) = 0, \\ \{0\}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$(5.15) \qquad \text{for } p = 1, \ \kappa(p) = \big\{c_i^2 \in \{c_0^2, c_1^2\}; b_{k-i}(M) \neq 0\big\}.$$

$$\text{for } p > 1, \ \kappa(p) = \emptyset.$$

5.1. **The high and low energy forms decomposition.** We proceed like in [16] and we restrict to metrics which near $M = \{x = 0\}$ are of the form

$$(5.16) \qquad g_p = x^{2p}\left(\frac{dx^2}{x^4} + h\right).$$

Here h is independent of x. We fix k and localize our computation to the end $X' := (0, \varepsilon) \times M \subset X$. The objects we study do not depend on ε. We introduce

(5.17)
$$\mathscr{K} := L^2\left((0, \varepsilon), x^{(n-2k)p-2}dx\right).$$

Using (3.8), we get:

$$L^2(X', \Lambda^k X) = \mathscr{K} \otimes \left(L^2(M, \Lambda^k M) \oplus \frac{dx}{x^2} \wedge L^2(M, \Lambda^{k-1}M)\right).$$

Setting $\mathscr{H}_{l_0} := \mathscr{K} \otimes \ker(\Delta_k^M)$ and $\mathscr{H}_{l_1} := \mathscr{K} \otimes \ker(\Delta_{k-1}^M)$ and with a slight abuse of notation, this gives

(5.18)
$$L^2(X', \Lambda^k X) = \mathscr{H}_l \oplus \mathscr{H}_h = \mathscr{H}_{l_0} \oplus \mathscr{H}_{l_1} \oplus \mathscr{H}_h$$

where the space of *high energy forms* $\mathscr{H}_h$ is by definition the orthogonal complement of $\mathscr{H}_l := \mathscr{H}_{l_0} \oplus \mathscr{H}_{l_1}$. This terminology is justified by the next proposition. See also [26] for a similar phenomenon with a different proof, and [23, 35] for related applications of pseudodifferential operators in determining essential spectra of Laplacians.

Proposition 5.1. *The Laplacian Δ_k on X' stabilizes the decomposition (5.18). Let $\Delta_k^{l_0}$, $\Delta_k^{l_1}$ and Δ_k^h be the Friedrichs extensions of the restrictions of Δ_k to these spaces, respectively. Then Δ_k^h has compact resolvent, and*

$$\Delta_k^{l_0} = \left(D^*D + c_0^2 x^{2-2p}\right) \otimes 1, \qquad\qquad \Delta_k^{l_1} = \left(D^*D + c_1^2 x^{2-2p}\right) \otimes 1,$$

where c_0, c_1 are defined by (5.14) and D is the closure of $x^{2-p}\partial_x - c_0 x^{1-p}$ with initial domain $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty\left((0, \varepsilon)\right)$ in $\mathscr{K}$.

Proof. The de Rham operator on X' stabilizes the orthogonal decomposition (5.18), so the Laplacian $d\delta + \delta d$ does the same. Let P denote the orthogonal projection in $L^2(M, \Lambda^k M \oplus \Lambda^{k-1}M)$ onto the finite-dimensional space $\ker(\Delta_k^M) \oplus \ker(\Delta_{k-1}^M)$ of harmonic forms. Choose a real Schwartz cut-off function $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ with $\psi(0) = 1$. Then $\psi(\xi)P$ defines a suspended operator of order $-\infty$ (see e.g., [31, Section 2]). From (3.12) we see that $\mathcal{N}(x^{2p}\Delta_k)(\xi) + \psi^2(\xi)P$ is strictly positive, hence invertible for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$. By the surjectivity of the normal operator, there exists $R \in \Psi_c^{-\infty}(X, \Lambda^k X)$ such that in the decomposition (3.8) over M, $\mathcal{N}(R)(\xi) = \psi(\xi)P$. Fix $\phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X)$ which equals 1 on the complement of X' in X, and yet another cut-off function η on $\overline{X}$ which is 1 near M and such that $\eta\phi = 0$. By multiplying R both to the left and to the right by η we can assume that $R\phi = \phi R = 0$, without changing $\mathcal{N}(R)$. The Schwartz kernel of R can be chosen explicitly

$$\kappa_R(x, x', z, z') = \eta(x)\hat{\psi}\left(\frac{x - x'}{x^2}\right)\eta(x')\kappa_P(z, z')$$

where κ_P is the Schwartz kernel of P on M^2 and $\hat{\psi}$ is the Fourier transform of ψ. Assume now that $\hat{\psi}$ has compact support, thus R preserves the space $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X', \Lambda^k X)$. Let $R_p := x^{-p}R \in x^{-p}\Psi_c^{-\infty}(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Then $R_p^* R_p \in x^{-2p}\Psi_c^{-\infty}(X, \Lambda^k X)$ is symmetric on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$ with respect to dg_p. Moreover $\Delta_k + R_p^* R_p$ is fully elliptic, so by [32, Theorem 17], it is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$ and has purely discrete spectrum. Now,

noticing that R preserves the decomposition (5.18), and acts by 0 on $\mathscr{H}_h$ and by using the decomposition principle [16, Proposition C.3] for Δ_k and $\Delta_k + R_p^* R_p$, we deduce that $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta_k + R_p^* R_p) = \sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta_k^h) = \emptyset$.

For the low energy forms, one gets $\Delta_k^{l_0} = -x^{(2k-n)p} x^2 \partial_x x^{(n-2k-2)p} x^2 \partial_x \otimes 1$, acting in $\mathscr{H}_{l_0}$, and $\Delta_k^{l_1} = -x^2 \partial_x x^{(2k-2-n)p} x^2 \partial_x x^{(n-2k)p} \otimes 1$ acting in $\mathscr{H}_{l_1}$. The proof is finished by expanding $D^* D$. $\qquad\square$

Proposition 5.2. *Let (X, g_p') be a Riemannian manifold with metric g_p' satisfying the bounds* (A.1) *and* (A.2) *with respect to $g_p = x^{2p} g_0$, for some exact cusp metric g_0.*

(1) *For $0 < p \le 1$, consider the Friedrichs extension of Δ_k. Then its essential spectrum is given by $[\inf(\kappa(p)), \infty)$.*

(2) *If $p > 1$ and $g_p' := g_p$ is the unperturbed metric given in* (5.16)*, then every self-adjoint extension of Δ_k has empty essential spectrum.*

In particular, when X is complete (i.e., $p \le 1$) the Laplacian of g_p on forms of degree 0 and 1 always has non-empty essential spectrum. If moreover the boundary at infinity M has at least one orientable connected component, then the same holds for forms of degrees $n - 1$ and n. Note that Theorem 1.2 does not follow from Proposition 5.2 since in Section 2 we do not assume the metric to be exact.

Proof. We start with the complete case. For a smooth complete metric, the essential self-adjointness is a well-known general fact [11]. As the metric we consider is not smooth, we consider the Friedrichs extension. In the exact case, g_p is quasi-isometric to the metric (5.16). Using Proposition A.1, in order to compute the essential spectrum we may replace $h(x)$ in (2.6) by the metric $h_0 := h(0)$ on M, extended to a symmetric 2-tensor constant in x near M, and we may also set $\rho = 0$. By [16][Lemma C.1], the essential spectrum $\sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta_k)$ is given by $\cup_i \sigma_{\mathrm{ess}}(\Delta_k^{l_i})$ on X' of Proposition 5.1. To conclude, remark that the essential spectrum of $D^* D$ is $[0, \infty)$ and the essential spectrum of $\Delta_k^{l_i}$ is $[\lim_{x \to 0} c_i x^{2-2p}, \infty)$ since a bounded potential tending to 0 is a relatively compact perturbation and thus does not affect the essential spectrum. One may also compute the essential spectrum using (6.21).

Let now $p > 1$. The metric is no longer complete so one can not apply Proposition A.1. By [16, Lemma B.1] and by the Krein formula, all self-adjoint extensions have the same essential spectrum so it is enough to consider the Friedrichs extension of Δ_k. We now use Proposition 5.1 and [16, Lemma C.1]. The operator $D^* D$ is non-negative, so the spectrum of $\Delta_k^{l_i}$ is contained in $[\varepsilon^{2-2p} c_i^2, \infty)$. By [16, Lemma C.1], the essential spectrum does not depend on the choice of ε. Now we remark that $p > 1$ implies $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \varepsilon^{2-2p} = \infty$ and also that $c_i \ne 0$, $i = 0, 1$ for the constants c_0, c_1 defined by (5.14). Indeed, the equality $c_i = 0$ would imply $1/p = \pm(2k \pm 2 - n) \in \mathbb{Z}$, which contradicts $p > 1$. Thus by letting $\varepsilon \to 0$ we conclude that the essential spectrum of Δ_k is empty. $\qquad\square$

6. The Mourre estimate

In Mourre theory, one has to construct a conjugate operator in order to obtain the positivity of a commutator. To this purpose in Section 6.1 we write Δ_k near infinity in

terms of the function L defined in equation (1.4) instead of the boundary defining function x. In Section 6.2 we construct the conjugate operator in terms of this new variable. Its support is in the cusp, so one can restrict the analysis there. In Section 6.3 we prove the Mourre estimate for the unperturbed metric in Theorem 6.2. Finally, in Section 6.4 we show the main Theorem 1.3 for the perturbed metric g_p given in (5.16). In this section, we concentrate on the complete case, i.e. $p \leq 1$, otherwise there is no essential spectrum and the whole analysis becomes trivial (one may take the conjugate operator to be 0).

6.1. **Diagonalization of the free Laplacian.** We now construct a partial isometry. We carry out the analysis on the cusp X'. We start with (5.18) and work on $\mathscr{K}$, see (5.17). We conjugate first through the unitary transformation

$$(6.19) \qquad L^2\left(x^{(n-2k)p-2}dx\right) \to L^2\left(x^{p-2}dx\right) \qquad\qquad \phi \mapsto x^{(n-2k-1)p/2}\phi$$

Then we proceed with the change of variables

$$(6.20) \qquad\qquad r := L(1/x), \qquad\qquad \text{where } L \text{ is given by (1.4).}$$

Therefore, $\mathscr{K}$ is unitarily sent into $\mathscr{K}_0 := L^2\big((c,\infty), dr\big)$ for some positive c. By tensoring with the identity on M, we have constructed a unitary transformation:

$$\mathcal{U} : L^2\big((0,\varepsilon) \times M, \Lambda^k X, g_p\big) \longrightarrow L^2\big((c,\infty) \times M, \Lambda^k X, dr\,\mathrm{vol}(h)\big) =: \mathscr{H}_0.$$

We set $X'_0 := (c,\infty) \times M$. Note that $\mathcal{U}$ is an isomorphism between $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X', \Lambda^* X)$ and $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X'_0, \Lambda^* X)$.

Set $L_0 := \mathcal{U}L\mathcal{U}^{-1}$, where the operator of multiplication corresponding to L, given by (1.4). We choose ε small enough so as to get L_0 is the operator of multiplication by $(r,m) \mapsto r$ in $\mathscr{H}_0$. We consider the closure of $\Delta_{k,0} := \mathcal{U}\Delta_k\mathcal{U}^{-1}$ defined above $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X'_0, \Lambda^* X)$. Recalling (5.18), it acts on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty\big((c,\infty)\big) \otimes \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, \Lambda^k M \oplus \Lambda^{k-1} M)$ as

$$(6.21) \quad \Delta_{k,0} = \sum_{i=0,1} (-\partial_r^2 + V_{p_i}) \otimes P_{\ker(\Delta_{k-i}^M)} + \Delta_{k,0}^{\mathrm{h}} \otimes P_0^\perp, \quad V_{p_i}(r) = \begin{cases} c_i^2 & \text{for } p=1 \\ a_i/r^2 & \text{for } p<1 \end{cases}$$

for certain a_i, where $P_0 := P_{\ker(\Delta_k^M)} \oplus P_{\ker(\Delta_{k-1}^M)}$, and c_0, c_1 are defined in (5.14). Note that $\Delta_{k,0}$ is not self-adjoint. Its spectrum is $\mathbb{C}$. We will only use it as an auxiliary operator.

6.2. **The conjugate operator.** We now construct a conjugate operator so as to establish a Mourre estimate for the Laplacian acting on k-forms for the free metric $g = g_p$, given by (5.16). This section is close to [16][Section 5.3] for the commutator properties but the proof of the Mourre estimate differs. We provide full details. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty\big((c,\infty)\big)$ such that the support of ξ is contained in $[3c,\infty)$ and that $\xi(r) = r$ for $r \geq 4c$ and let $\tilde{\chi} \in \mathcal{C}^\infty\big((c,\infty)\big)$ with support in $[2c,\infty)$, which equals 1 on $[3c,\infty)$. By abuse of notation, we denote $\tilde{\chi} \otimes 1$ and $\xi \otimes 1$ in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X'_0)$ by $\tilde{\chi}$ and ξ, respectively. We also write with the same symbol an operator of multiplication by a function acting in a Hilbert space and the function. Choose $\Phi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $\Phi(x) = x$ on $[-1,1]$, and set $\Phi_R(x) := R\Phi(x/R)$. We define on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X'_0, \Lambda^k X)$ a micro-localized version of the generator of dilations:

$$(6.22) \qquad\qquad S_{R,0} := \tilde{\chi}\big(\Phi_R(-i\partial_r)\xi + \xi\Phi_R(-i\partial_r)\big) \otimes P_0\,\tilde{\chi}.$$

The operator $\Phi_R(-i\partial_r)$ is defined on the real line by $\mathscr{F}^{-1}\Phi_R\mathscr{F}$, where $\mathscr{F}$ is the unitary Fourier transform. We also denote its closure by $S_{R,0}$. Let $\widetilde{\mu}_0 \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X_0')$ be with support in X_0' such that $\widetilde{\mu}_0|_{[2c,\infty)\times M} = 1$. Set the operator of multiplication $\widetilde{\mu} := \mathcal{U}^{-1}\widetilde{\mu}_0\mathcal{U}$. We extend it by 0 above the compact part of X. On $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$, we set:

$$(6.23) \qquad\qquad S_R := \mathcal{U}^{-1}S_{R,0}\mathcal{U}\,\widetilde{\mu}$$

We denote also by S_R its closure. Note that S_R does not stabilize $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$ since $\Phi_R(-i\partial_r)$ acts like a convolution with a function with non-compact support. However, $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$ is sent into the restriction of the Schwartz space $\mathcal{U}^{-1}\big(\tilde{\chi}\mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathrm{Im}(P_0)\big)$.

By taking $R = \infty$, this operator is also self-adjoint and one recovers the conjugate operator initiated in [10] for the case of the Laplacian. The drawback of this operator is that it does not allow very singular perturbation theory like the one of the metric we consider, see also [16]. Since here Φ_R is with compact support, one is able to replace S_R by L in the theory of perturbation. We prove some results of compatibility in the next Lemma. From now on R is finite.

Lemma 6.1. *For all $R \geq 1$, the operator S_R has the following properties:*
  (1) *it is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$.*
  (2) *for every $s, t \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $L^{-2}S_R^2\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k^s) \subset \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k^t)$.*
  (3) *for all $s \in [0, 2]$, $\mathcal{D}(L^s) \subset \mathcal{D}(|S_R|^s)$.*

Proof. We compare S_R with the operator L, which is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Moreover L stabilizes the decomposition (5.18) and we denote by L_1 its restriction to $\mathscr{H}_1 = \mathscr{H}_{l_0} \oplus \mathscr{H}_{l_1}$. Set $L_{1,0} := \mathcal{U}L_1\mathcal{U}^{-1}$, which is simply multiplication by r. For short, we write Φ_R instead of $\Phi_R(-i\partial_r)$. Take $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Note that $\tilde{\varphi} := \mathcal{U}\widetilde{\mu}\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X_0', \Lambda^k X)$. We have $S_{R,0}\widetilde{\varphi} = \tilde{\chi}\big(\Phi\xi r^{-1}-\xi r^{-1}\Phi_R' r^{-1}+\xi r^{-1}\Phi_R\big)\tilde{\chi}L_0\widetilde{\varphi}$. Since ξr^{-1} is bounded in $L^2(X_0, \Lambda^k X)$, we get $\|S_{R,0}\widetilde{\varphi}\| \leq a\|L_0\widetilde{\varphi}\|$, in $L^2(X_0', \Lambda^k X)$. Remembering $L \geq 1$, we derive there is a' so that $\|S_R\varphi\| \leq a'\|L\varphi\|$ in $L^2(X, \Lambda^k X)$. To be precise, one needs first to approximate $\widetilde{\varphi}$ with $\widetilde{\varphi}_\mathbb{R} \otimes (\widetilde{\varphi}_M + dr \wedge \widetilde{\varphi}_M')$, where $\widetilde{\varphi}_\mathbb{R} \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X_0')$, $\widetilde{\varphi}_M \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, \Lambda^k M)$ and $\widetilde{\varphi}_M' \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(M, \Lambda^{k-1} M)$.

On the other hand, we compute against $\tilde{\varphi}$ in the form sense and get

$$\begin{aligned}[S_{R,0}, L_0] &= \tilde{\chi}\big([\Phi_R, r]\xi \otimes P_0 + \xi[\Phi_R, r] \otimes P_0\big)\tilde{\chi} = i\tilde{\chi}\big(\Phi_R' r r^{-1}\xi \otimes P_0 + \xi r^{-1} r\Phi_R' \otimes P_0\big)\tilde{\chi} \\ &= i\tilde{\chi}\big(r^{1/2}\Phi_R' r^{1/2}r^{-1}\xi \otimes P_0 + r^{-1}\xi r^{1/2}\Phi_R' r^{1/2} \otimes P_0\big)\tilde{\chi} \\ &\quad + i\tilde{\chi}\big([\Phi_R', r^{1/2}]r^{1/2}r^{-1}\xi \otimes P_0 + r^{-1}\xi[\Phi_R', r^{1/2}]r^{1/2} \otimes P_0\big)\tilde{\chi}\end{aligned}$$

This gives $|\langle S_{R,0}\widetilde{\varphi}, L_0\widetilde{\varphi}\rangle - \langle L_0\widetilde{\varphi}, S_{R,0}\widetilde{\varphi}\rangle| \leq b\|L_0^{1/2}\widetilde{\varphi}\|^2$ in $L^2(X_0', \Lambda^k X)$. Since $L \geq 1$, we infer $|\langle S_R\varphi, L\varphi\rangle - \langle L\varphi, S_R\varphi\rangle| \leq b'\|L^{1/2}\varphi\|^2$ in $L^2(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Finally, we conclude that S_R is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$ by using [38, Theorem X.37].

We turn to point (2). By interpolation, it is enough to show that $L^{-2}S_R^2(\Delta_k + 1)^s$ and $S_R^2L^{-2}(\Delta_k + 1)^s$, defined on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$, extend to bounded operators in $L^2(X, \Lambda^k X)$, for all $s \in \mathbb{N}$. The treatment being similar, we deal only with the first term.

Since χ stabilizes all the Sobolev spaces in $\mathbb{R}$, using (6.21) we obtain there is c so that

$$(6.24) \qquad\qquad \|(\Delta_\mathbb{R} + i)^{-s} \otimes P_0\tilde{\chi}(\Delta_{k,0} + i)^s\widetilde{\varphi}\| \leq c\|\widetilde{\varphi}\|,$$

for all $\widetilde{\varphi}$ taken like above. Here $\Delta_{\mathbb{R}}$ denotes the positive Laplacian in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Now remark that thanks to the cut-off functions $\tilde{\chi}$, there is $g \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$(6.25) \qquad S_{R,0} = \tilde{\chi}\big(2r\Phi_R + i\Phi_R' + g\Phi_R + \Phi_R g\big) \otimes P_0\, \tilde{\chi}.$$

Then thanks to (6.24) and by going back to φ as above, the result follows if

$$(6.26) \quad r^{-2}\big(2r\Phi_R + i\Phi_R' + g\Phi_R + \Phi_R g\big)\tilde{\chi}^2\big(2r\Phi_R + i\Phi_R' + g\Phi_R + \Phi_R g\big)(\Delta_{\mathbb{R}} + 1)^s$$

defined on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ extends to a bounded operator. This follows easily by commuting all the r to the left and by using the stability of Sobolev spaces under the multiplication by a smooth function with bounded derivatives.

We focus now on point (3). Using (6.26), we have shown in particular that $S_R^2 L^{-2}$ is bounded in $L^2(X, \Lambda^k X)$. We infer $\|S_R^2 \varphi\|^2 \leq c\|L^2 \varphi\|$ for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Taking a Cauchy sequence, we deduce $\mathcal{D}(L^2) \subset \mathcal{D}(S_R^2)$. An argument of interpolation concludes. $\quad\square$

6.3. **The Mourre estimate for the unperturbed metric.** The main result of this section is the following Mourre estimate for the free operator Δ_k. The proof is more involved than in [16] although the computations of commutators are essentially the same. The problem comes from the fact that Δ_k has *two* thresholds, not only one like the magnetic Laplacian acting on functions. Above the two thresholds we can pursue the same analysis as [16]. Morally speaking, as in 3-body problems, when we localize the energy between the thresholds, the smallest one will yield the positivity of the commutator and the largest one will bring more compactness. The technical problem comes from the fact that the resolvent of Δ_k, and therefore the spectral measure, does not stabilize the decomposition (5.18). To have such a decomposition, one would have to uncouple the cusp part from the compact part. Here some caution should be exercised, since considering the Friedrichs extension of Δ_k, on the cusp and on the compact part, would be too singular a perturbation, even though it is enough for the study of the essential spectrum, see [16, Lemma C.1]. We uncouple only the low energy part.

We recall the regularity classes of the Mourre theory. We refer to [1] for a more thorough discussion of these matters. Take H and A two self-adjoint operators acting in a Hilbert space $\mathscr{H}$. We say $H \in \mathcal{C}^k(A)$ if $t \mapsto e^{-itA}(H + i)^{-1}e^{itA}$ is strongly $\mathcal{C}^k$ in $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H})$. Moreover, if $e^{itA}\mathcal{D}(H) \subset \mathcal{D}(H)$, this is equivalent to the fact that $H \in \mathcal{C}^k\big(A; \mathcal{D}(H), \mathcal{D}(H)^*\big)$, i.e. the function $t \mapsto e^{-itA}He^{itA}$ is strongly $\mathcal{C}^k$ in $\mathcal{B}\big(\mathcal{D}(H), \mathcal{D}(H)^*\big)$. Recall that we use the Riesz isomorphism to identify $\mathscr{H}$ with $\mathscr{H}^*$. We now give the main result of this section.

Theorem 6.2. *Let $R \geq 1$ and $p \leq 1$. Given an interval $\mathcal{J}$ which does not contain $\kappa(p)$, see (5.15), let $c_{\mathcal{J}} < d\big(\inf(\mathcal{J}), \{c \in \kappa(p), c \leq \inf(\mathcal{J})\}\big)$. We have that $e^{itS_R}\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k) \subset \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)$ and $\Delta_k \in \mathcal{C}^2\big(S_R; \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathscr{H}\big)$. Moreover, there exist $\varepsilon_R > 0$ and a compact operator K_R such that the inequality*

$$(6.27) \qquad E_{\mathcal{J}}(\Delta_k)[\Delta_k, iS_R]E_{\mathcal{J}}(\Delta_k) \geq (4c_{\mathcal{J}} - \varepsilon_R)E_{\mathcal{J}}(\Delta_k) + K_R$$

holds in the sense of forms, and such that ε_R tends to 0 as R goes to infinity.

We now go in a series of Lemmata and prove this theorem at the end of the section.

Lemma 6.3. *The commutators $[\Delta_k, iS_R]$ and $\big[[\Delta_k, iS_R], iS_R\big]$, taken in the form sense on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$, extend to bounded operators in $\mathcal{H}$.*

Proof. Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Set $\widetilde{\varphi} := \mathcal{U}\,\widetilde{\mu}\varphi$ and write Φ_R instead of $\Phi_R(-i\partial_r)$. To justify the computations in the tensor product form in $L^2(X_0', \Lambda^k X)$ we approximate $\widetilde{\varphi}$ like in Lemma 6.1.

For instance, for the commutator $[\Delta_k, S_R]$, we use the transformation $\mathcal{U}$. We show that $|\langle \widetilde{\varphi}, [\Delta_{k,0}, S_{R,0}]\widetilde{\varphi}\rangle| \leq c\|\widetilde{\varphi}\|^2$. Thanks to the support of the commutator, we can take off $\widetilde{\mu}$ and infer $|\langle \varphi, [\Delta_k, S_R]\varphi\rangle| \leq c'\|\varphi\|^2$. To lead the computation, we use the expression obtained in (6.21). The high energy part plays no rôle. We drop P_0 for convenience and it is enough to compute in the form sense in $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.

We first deal with the part in ∂_r. We now rewrite $S_{R,0}$ like in (6.25). By commuting till all the ∂_r are next to a Φ_R, we get

$$(6.28) \quad [\partial_r^2, \tilde{\chi}\Phi_R\xi + \xi\Phi_R\tilde{\chi}] = [\partial_r^2, \tilde{\chi}\big(2r\Phi_R + \Phi_R' + g\Phi_R + \Phi_R g\big)\tilde{\chi}] = 4\partial_r\Phi_R + \text{bounded}$$

In the same way, we obtain $\big[[\partial_r^2, \tilde{\chi}\Phi_R\xi + \xi\Phi_R\tilde{\chi}], \tilde{\chi}\Phi_R\xi + \xi\Phi_R\tilde{\chi}\big] = 8\partial_r\Phi_R + \text{bounded}$.

For $p < 1$, the potential part V_{p_i} arises. We extend it smoothly in $\mathbb{R}$ and with compact support in $\mathbb{R}^-$. We treat its first commutator:

$$(6.29) \quad [V_{p_i}, \tilde{\chi}\Phi_R\xi + \xi\Phi_R\tilde{\chi}] = 2\tilde{\chi}[V_{p_i}, \Phi_R]r\tilde{\chi} + \text{bounded}.$$

Now develop the commutator and commute until r touches V_{p_i} to conclude.

Consider finally the second commutator of V_{p_i}. We treat only the most singular part $\big[[V_{p_i}, \Phi_R]r, \Phi_R'r\big] = \big[[V_{p_i}, \Phi_R], \Phi_R\big]r^2 + i\Phi_R[\Phi_R', V_{p_i}]r + [V_{p_i}, \Phi_R]\Phi_R'' - i[V_{p_i}, \Phi_R]r\Phi_R'$. As above commute till r touches V_{p_i} so as to get the boundedness. $\qquad\square$

As pointed out in [13], the $\mathcal{C}^1$ assumption of regularity is essential in the Mourre theory and should be checked carefully. See [20] for a different approach.

Lemma 6.4. *For $R \geq 1$, one has $\Delta_k \in \mathcal{C}^1(S_R)$ and $e^{itS_R}\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k) \subset \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)$.*

Proof. We check the hypothesis of Lemma [16][Lemma A.2] so as to get the $\mathcal{C}^1$ property. Let $\chi_n(r) := \chi(r/n)$ and $\mathscr{D} := \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Since $\|\chi_n'\|_\infty$ and $\|\chi_n''\|_\infty$ are uniformly bounded, we get that $\sup_n \|\chi_n\|_{\mathcal{D}(H)}$ is finite. By lemma 6.1, $\mathscr{D}$ is a core for S_R. Assumption (1) is obvious, assumption (2) holds since $(1-\chi_n)$ has support in $[2n, \infty)$ and assumption (3) follows from the fact that H is elliptic, so the resolvent of Δ_k sends $\mathscr{D}$ into $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$. The point (A.6) follows from Lemma 6.3. It remains to show (A.5). Let $\phi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X) \cap \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)$ and set $\tilde{\phi} := \mathcal{U}\,\tilde{\mu}\phi$. We get $iS_{R,0}[\Delta_{k,0}, \chi_n]\tilde{\phi} = \tilde{\chi}(2\Phi_R(\partial_r) + [\xi, \Phi_R(\partial_r)]\xi^{-1})\tilde{\chi}P_0\big(2\xi\chi_n'\partial_r\tilde{\phi} + \xi\chi_n''\tilde{\phi}\big)$. Both terms are tending to 0 because $\text{supp}(\chi_n') \subset [n, 2n]$ and $\xi\chi_n^{(k)}$ tends strongly to 0 on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^+)$ for $k \geq 1$. Note one may remove $\tilde{\mu}$ because of the support. This shows $\Delta_k \in \mathcal{C}^1$.

Since $[\Delta_k, iS_R] \in \mathcal{B}\big(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{H}\big)$, [12, Lemma 2] concludes $e^{itS_R}\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k) \subset \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)$. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 6.5. *Let $R \geq 1$. Then Δ_k belongs to $\mathcal{C}^2\big(S_R; \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{H}\big)$ for $p \leq 1$.*

Proof. From Lemma 6.4, we have the invariance of the domain and from Lemma 6.3, the two commutators of Δ_k with S_R extend to bounded operators. $\qquad\square$

We now introduce an intermediate operator, to be able to deal with the range between the thresholds when both Betti numbers are non-zero. This situation is somewhat similar to adding an anisotropic potential for the Euclidean Laplacian in dimension 1. Let $\dot{\Delta}_k$ be Friedrichs extension of Δ_k over

$$(6.30) \qquad \mathscr{D}_1 = \{f \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X), P_0 f(x, m) = 0, \text{ for } x = \varepsilon \text{ and for all } m \in M.$$

Here ε is chosen as in Section 6.1. We note that $\Delta_k|_{\mathscr{D}_1}$ has finite deficiency indices since P_0 is of finite rank by compactness of M. Using the Krein formula and the Stone-Weierstrass theorem, we infer

$$(6.31) \qquad \theta(\Delta_k) - \theta\big(\dot{\Delta}_k\big) \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}), \text{ for all } \theta \in \mathcal{C}_c(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}).$$

The main interest of $\dot{\Delta}_k$ is that its resolvent stabilizes the low energy part of the decomposition (5.18). Note the high energy part interacts with the compact part of X.

Remark 6.6. We have $\dot{\Delta}_k \in \mathcal{C}^1(S_R)$. In fact, because of the support of $\tilde{\chi}$, $e^{itS_{R,0}}$ acts like identity on the orthogonal complement of $L^2\big([c, \infty)\big) \otimes L^2(M)$ in $\mathscr{H}_0$. Combining Lemma 6.5 and interpolation, we deduce that e^{itS_R} stabilizes the form domain of $\dot{\Delta}_k$. Then, repeating Lemma 6.3 and using (6.31), we infer $\dot{\Delta}_k \in \mathcal{C}^1\big(S_R; \mathcal{D}(\dot{\Delta}_k^{1/2}), \mathcal{D}(\dot{\Delta}_k^{1/2})^*\big)$. Note that $[\dot{\Delta}_k, iS_R]$ is equal to the operator $[\Delta_k, iS_R]$ thanks to the support of S_R.

We are now in position to prove the main result of this section.

Proof of Theorem 6.2. The regularity assumptions follow from Lemmata 6.4 and 6.5. Set $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^k X)$. Set $\widetilde{\varphi} := \mathcal{U}\,\tilde{\mu}\varphi$ and write Φ_R instead of $\Phi_R(-i\partial_r)$. To justify the computations in the tensor product form in $L^2(X_0', \Lambda^k X)$ we approximate $\widetilde{\varphi}$ like in Lemma 6.1. Because of supports, one has $\langle \varphi, [\Delta_k, iS_R]\varphi \rangle = \langle \widetilde{\varphi}, [\Delta_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]\widetilde{\varphi} \rangle = \langle \widetilde{\varphi}, [\dot{\Delta}_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]\widetilde{\varphi} \rangle$.

We concentrate on the low energy part. We add (6.28) and (6.29) and infer

$$\langle \widetilde{\varphi}, [\dot{\Delta}_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]\widetilde{\varphi} \rangle = \langle \widetilde{\varphi}, [\Delta_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]\widetilde{\varphi} \rangle$$
$$(6.32) \qquad\qquad = \sum_{i=0,1} \langle \widetilde{\varphi}, 4(-\partial_r^2 + V_{p_i} - V_{p_i}(\infty) + T_R) \otimes P_{\ker(\Delta_{k-i}^M)}\widetilde{\varphi} \rangle + \langle \varphi, K_2\varphi \rangle$$

for a certain $K_2 = K_2(R) \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)$ and with $T_R := \partial_r(\partial_r + i\Phi_R)$. The compactness of K_2 follows by noticing that $L_0^{-1} \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_{k,0}), \mathscr{H}_0)$ and that $L_0[V_{p_i}, iS_{R,0}] \in \mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}_0, \mathscr{H}_0)$. We now control the size of T_R. We have

$$(6.33) \qquad \|\widetilde{\mu}_0 T_R (1 \otimes P_0)\widetilde{\mu}_0\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_{k,0}), \mathcal{D}(\Delta_{k,0})^*)} \text{ tends to 0 as } R \text{ goes to infinity.}$$

Indeed, $\widetilde{\mu}$ stabilizes $\mathcal{D}(\Delta_{k,0})$, then $-\partial_r^2 \widetilde{\mu}$ belongs to $\mathcal{B}\big(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_{k,0}), L^2(\mathbb{R})\big)$ and $(-\partial_r^2 + i)^{-2}T_R$ tends to 0 in norm by functional calculus, as R goes to infinity.

We now extract some positivity. Let $\theta \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ such that $\theta|_{\mathcal{J}} = 1$, such that $\kappa(p)$ is disjoint from the support of θ and such that the distance from $\mathcal{J}$ to the complementary of the support is smaller than $c_{\mathcal{J}}$. If the support is lower than $\kappa(p)$, the Mourre estimate is trivial because $\theta(\Delta_k)$ is compact, by Proposition 5.2. We assume then that $\text{supp}(\theta)$

is above $\inf\big(\kappa(p)\big)$. Using (6.31), the fact that $\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}$ stabilizes the decomposition (5.18), that $[\Delta_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]$ is bounded, we get there is a compact operator K_0 in $\mathscr{H}_0$ so that:

$$\tilde{\mu}_0\mathcal{U}^{-1}\theta(\Delta_k)\mathcal{U}[\Delta_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]\mathcal{U}\theta(\Delta_{k,0})\mathcal{U}^{-1}\tilde{\mu}_0 =$$
$$\tilde{\mu}_0 P_0\mathcal{U}^{-1}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}\big[\dot{\Delta}_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}\big]\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}P_0\tilde{\mu}_0 + K_0.$$

By ellipticity, we have $\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}\tilde{\mu}P_0\mathscr{H}_0 \subset \mathcal{C}_0^\infty\big((c,\infty)\big) \otimes P_0L^2(M, \Lambda^k M \oplus \Lambda^{k-1}M)$, i.e. the radial part tends to 0 in c and at infinity. The analysis is reduced to the one of the Friedrichs extension H_i^F of $H_i = -\partial_r^2 + V_{p_i}$ on $L^2(c,\infty)$. Indeed, by stability of the decomposition (5.18), we have $\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}(1 \otimes P_0)\tilde{\mu}_0 = \sum_{i=1,2} \theta(H_i^F) \otimes P_{\ker(\Delta_{k-i}^M)}\tilde{\mu}_0$.

Up to T_R and compact terms, the commutator of H_i^F with $S_{R,0}$, given by (6.32), is $4H_i^F - V_{p_i}(\infty)$. We have two possibilities: if the support of $\theta(H_i^F)$ is under $V_{p_i}(\infty)$ then for all $c \in \mathbb{R}$, there is a compact operator K such that $\theta(H_i^F)H_i^F\theta(H_i^F) = c\theta(H_i^F) + K$, since the spectral measure is compact. If the support is above, then there is a compact K such that $\theta(H_i^F)\big(H_i^F - V_{p_i}(\infty)\big)\theta(H_i^F) \geq \inf\big(\text{supp}(\theta) - V_{p_i}(\infty)\big)\theta(H_i^F) + K$. Adding back T_R and the compact part, we obtain:

$$\tilde{\mu}_0 P_0\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}[\Delta_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}P_0\tilde{\mu}_0 \geq 4c_{\mathcal{J}}\tilde{\mu}_0 P_0\mathcal{U}\theta^2(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}P_0\tilde{\mu}_0$$
$$+ \tilde{\mu}_0 P_0\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}T_R\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}P_0\tilde{\mu}_0 + K_0$$

We now remove the P_0. We add $P_0^\perp\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\tilde{\mu}_0$ on the right and on the left. This is a compact operator as it is equal to

$$(\Delta_{k,0}^F P_0^\perp + i)^{-1}(\Delta_{k,0}^F P_0^\perp + i)\tilde{\mu}_0 P_0^\perp\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}\tilde{\mu}_0 + P_0^\perp\mu_0\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}\tilde{\mu}_0,$$

where $\Delta_{k,0}^F P_0^\perp$ denotes the Friedrichs extension of $\Delta_{k,0}P_0^\perp$. Its resolvent is compact by Proposition 5.1. Hence, the first term is compact as $\mu_0 P_0^\perp\mathcal{U}\theta(\dot{\Delta}_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}\tilde{\mu}_0$ is with value in $\mathcal{D}\big(\Delta_{k,0}^F P_0^\perp\big)$. The compacity of the second terms follows from Rellich-Kondrakov.

We get rid of the term in T_R and let appear ε_R by using the bound (6.33). Going back to the spectral measure of Δ_k with the help of (6.31), we infer:

$$\tilde{\mu}_0\mathcal{U}\theta(\Delta_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}[\Delta_{k,0}, iS_{R,0}]\mathcal{U}\theta(\Delta_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}\tilde{\mu}_0 \geq 4(c_{\mathcal{J}} - \varepsilon_R)\tilde{\mu}_0\mathcal{U}\theta^2(\Delta_k)\mathcal{U}^{-1}\tilde{\mu}_0 + K_0$$

holds true in $\mathscr{H}_0$ in the form sense. By Rellich-Kondrakov, up to more compactness, this implies (6.27) with θ instead of $E_{\mathcal{J}}$. To conclude, apply $E_{\mathcal{J}}(\Delta_k)$ on both sides. $\qquad\square$

6.4. **The spectral and scattering theory.** Applying directly the Mourre theory with Theorem 6.2, one obtain the results $(1) - (4)$ of Theorem 1.3 with the metric g. The aim of the section is to complete the result and to go into perturbation theory so as to get the other metrics. In the earlier version of the Mourre theory for one self-adjoint operator H having a spectral gap, one used something stronger than the hypothesis $H \in \mathcal{C}^2(A)$, where A the conjugate operator. This means $[[(H + i)^{-1}, A], A]$ extends to a bounded operator. Keeping this hypothesis leads to a too weak perturbation theory. In this section, we check a weak version of the two-commutators hypothesis. We say $H \in \mathcal{C}^{1,1}(A)$ if

$$\int_0^1 \big\|[[(H + i)^{-1}, e^{itA}], e^{itA}]\big\| \frac{dt}{t^2} < \infty.$$

If we have the invariance of the domain, $e^{itA}\mathcal{D}(H) \subset \mathcal{D}(H)$, [1][Theorem 6.3.4.] allows to reformulate this condition in the equivalent

$$\int_0^1 \left\|[[H, e^{itA}], e^{itA}]\right\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(H),\mathcal{D}(H)^*)} \frac{dt}{t^2} < \infty$$

This one is naturally named $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}(A; \mathcal{D}(H), \mathcal{D}(H)^*)$. We refer to [1] for more properties. This is the optimal class of operators which give a limit absorption principle for H in some optimal Besov spaces associated to S_R. For the sake of simplicity, we will not formulate the result with these Besov space and keep power of $\langle S_R \rangle^s$. Those one are replaced in the final result by $\langle L \rangle^s$ freely, using Lemma 6.1.

The proof of Theorem 1.3 is given in the end of the section. The operator Δ_k belongs to $\mathcal{C}^2(S_R)$ and therefore to $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}(S_R)$. We have the invariance of the domain, by Lemma 6.4. Take now a symmetric relatively compact perturbation T of Δ_k which lies in $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}(S_R; \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)$. Then a Mourre estimate holds for $\Delta + T$, and one gets (1)-(3) of Theorem 1.3 by using Theorem [1, Theorem 7.5.2]. The Hölder regularity of the resolvent, point (4), follows from [13], see references therein. If the perturbation is short-range (see below) or local, then one has point (5) by using [1, Theorem 7.6.11].

We keep the notation of section 6.1. Let ∂_L be the closure of the operator defined by

$$(\partial_L f)(x, m) = x^{2-p}(\partial_x f)(x) - \alpha_k x^{1-p} f(x), \qquad \text{with } \alpha_k = (n - 2k - 1)p/2,$$

for $f \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X', \Lambda^k X)$. Note that $\partial_r = \mathcal{U}\partial_L \mathcal{U}^{-1}$. Consider a symmetric differential operator $T : \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k) \to \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*$. Let θ_{sr} be in $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty((0, \infty))$ not identically 0; T is *short-range* if

(6.34)
$$\int_1^\infty \left\|\theta_{sr}\left(\frac{L}{r}\right)T\right\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)} dr < \infty.$$

and *long-range* if

(6.35)
$$\int_1^\infty \left\|[T, L]\theta_{lr}\left(\frac{L}{r}\right)\right\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)} + \left\|\tilde{\mu}[T, P_0]L\theta_{lr}\left(\frac{L}{r}\right)\tilde{\mu}\right\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)}$$
$$+ \left\|P_0\tilde{\mu}[T, \partial_L]L\theta_{lr}\left(\frac{L}{r}\right)\tilde{\mu}\right\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)} \frac{dr}{r} < \infty.$$

where θ_{lr} is the characteristic function of $[1, \infty)$ in $\mathbb{R}$.

The first condition is evidently satisfied if there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

(6.36)
$$\|L^{1+\varepsilon}T\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)} < \infty$$

and the second one if

(6.37)
$$\|L^\varepsilon[T, L]\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)} + \|L^{1+\varepsilon}\tilde{\mu}[T, P_0]\tilde{\mu}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)}$$
$$+ \|L^{1+\varepsilon}\tilde{\mu}[T, \partial_L]P_0\tilde{\mu}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k),\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*)} < \infty$$

The condition involving $[P_0, T]$ essentially tells us that the non-radial part of T is a short-range perturbation. This is why we will ask the long-range perturbation to be radial. To show that the first class is in $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}(S_R)$, one uses [1, Theorem 7.5.8]. The hypotheses are satisfied thanks to Lemmata 6.1 and 6.10. Concerning the second class, it is enough to

show that $[T, S_R] \in \mathcal{C}^{0,1}(S_R)$; this follows by using [1, Proposition 7.5.7] (see the proof of [1, Proposition 7.6.8] for instance).

Straightforwardly, we get the short and long-range perturbation of the potential.

Lemma 6.7. *Let* $V \in L^\infty(X)$. *If* $\|L^{1+\varepsilon}V\|_\infty < \infty$ *then the perturbation* V *is short-range in* $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H})$. *If* V *is radial, tends to* 0 *as* $x \to 0$ *and* $\|L^{1+\varepsilon}x^{2-p}\partial_x V\|_\infty < \infty$, *then* V *is a long-range perturbation in* $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H})$.

In this section we will prove the points $(2) - (5)$ of Theorem 1.3 for the perturbed metric $\tilde{g} := (1 + \rho_{\mathrm{sr}} + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}})g_p$, where ρ_{sr} and ρ_{lr} are in $\mathcal{C}^\infty(X)$, $\inf_{x \in X}\big(1 + \rho_{\mathrm{sr}}(x) + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}}(x)\big) > 1$, ρ_{lr} is radial, where g_p is given by (5.16) and where we assume

$$
(6.38) \qquad \begin{aligned}
\|L^{1+\varepsilon}\rho_{\mathrm{sr}}\|_\infty + \|d\rho_{\mathrm{sr}}\|_\infty + \|\Delta\rho_{\mathrm{sr}}\|_\infty < \infty, \\
\|L^\varepsilon\rho_{\mathrm{lr}}\|_\infty + \|L^{1+\varepsilon}x^{2-p}\partial_x\rho_{\mathrm{lr}}\|_\infty + \|\Delta\rho_{\mathrm{lr}}\|_\infty < \infty.
\end{aligned}
$$

Lemma 6.11 shows the Laplacian associated to the metric ρ_{sr} (ρ_{lr} resp.) is a short-range perturbation (long-range resp.) of the one given by the metric g in some precise sense.

Remark 6.8. For the sake of simplicity, we treat only conformal perturbations of the metric. However, there is no obstruction in our method to treat more general perturbations like in [10]. The only fact we really use is that the domain of the perturbed Laplacian is the same as that of the free Laplacian. In the general case we need to impose an extra condition (A.2). In the case of a conformal change, this follows automatically by the condition (6.38) on the derivatives.

We define the Sobolev spaces associated to the Laplacian given by the metric g. Set $\mathscr{H}^s := \mathcal{D}\big((1 + \Delta)^{s/2}\big) = \mathcal{D}\big(|d + \delta|^s\big)$ for $s \geq 0$, and $\mathscr{H}^s := (\mathscr{H}^{-s})^*$ for s negative (here we use the Riesz isomorphism between $\mathscr{H} := \mathscr{H}^0$ and $\mathscr{H}^*$). We will use $\mathscr{H}^s$ with $s \in [-2, 2]$; these spaces are equal to the ones obtained using the metric $\tilde{g}$ since the norms are equivalent.

To analyze the perturbation of the metric, unlike in [16], we work simultaneously with forms of all degrees. Since L stabilizes the space of k-forms, one gets $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$ regularity for Δ_k by showing it for Δ.

We now proceed in two steps and set $g_{\mathrm{lr}} := (1 + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}})g$. We define U_{lr}, U_{sr} being the operators of multiplication by $(1 + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}})^{(n-2k)/4}$ and $\big(1 + \rho_{\mathrm{sr}}/(1 + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}})\big)^{(n-2k)/4}$, respectively, when restricted to k-forms. Remark that $\rho_{\mathrm{sr}}/(1 + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}})$ is short range in the sense of (6.38). Now note that the transformation

$$
\begin{aligned}
U_{\mathrm{lr}} &: L^2(X, \Lambda^* X, g) \longrightarrow L^2(X, \Lambda^* X, g_{\mathrm{lr}}) := \mathscr{H}_{\mathrm{lr}} \\
U_{\mathrm{sr}} &: L^2(X, \Lambda^* X, g_{\mathrm{lr}}) \longrightarrow L^2(X, \Lambda^* X, \tilde{g}) := \mathscr{H}_{\tilde{g}}
\end{aligned}
$$

are unitary. Set also $U_{\tilde{g}} := U_{\mathrm{sr}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}$.

Lemma 6.9. *The operators* $L^{1+\varepsilon}(U_{\mathrm{sr}} - 1)$, $L^\varepsilon(U_{\mathrm{lr}} - 1)$ *and* $L^{1+\varepsilon}[U_{\mathrm{lr}}, \partial_L]$ *extend to bounded operators in* $\mathscr{H}$.

Proof. Concentrate on the short-range case. Easily, it is enough to show that, for all non-negative integer α, $L^{1+\varepsilon}\big((1 + \rho_{\mathrm{sr}}/(1 + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}}))^{\alpha} - 1\big)$ is bounded. One shows that using (6.38) and the binomial formula. For the first part of the long-range case, we do the same. The second part is obvious using the chain-rule and again (6.38). □

We gather various technicalities concerning the operator L. By taking the adjoint and as the spaces $\mathscr{H}^s$ are independent of ρ_{sr} and ρ_{lr}, one gets similar bounds for $\delta_g, \delta_{g_{\mathrm{lr}}}$ and $\delta_{\tilde{g}}$. Note we add the metric in subscript to stress the dependence of the metric.

Lemma 6.10. *Let $s \in [-2, 2]$ and $\alpha \geq 0$.*

   (1) *The operator of multiplication by dL is bounded in $\mathscr{H}$. The support of dL is in $(0, \varepsilon) \times M$ and $dL = -x^{p-2}dx$ for x small enough.*
   (2) *$e^{itL}\mathscr{H}^2 \subset \mathscr{H}^2$ and $\|e^{itL}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^2)} \leq c(1 + t^2)$.*
   (3) *$L^{-\alpha}[d, L^{1+\alpha}]$ is bounded in $\mathscr{H}$ and $L^{-\alpha}[\Delta_{\tilde{g}}, L^{1+\alpha}]$ in $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^1, \mathscr{H})$.*
   (4) *$\tilde{\mu}[L^{1+\alpha}, [d, \partial_L]]L^{-\alpha}P_0\tilde{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\mu}L^{-\alpha}[L^{1+\alpha}, [d, \partial_L]]P_0\tilde{\mu}$ are bounded in $\mathscr{H}^s$;*
   (5) *$\tilde{\mu}L[d, \partial_L]P_0\tilde{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\mu}[d, \partial_L]LP_0\tilde{\mu}$ are bounded from $\mathscr{H}^s$ to $\mathscr{H}^{s-1}$.*

Proof. The first point is obvious. The two next points follow by noticing that single and double commutators of L with d or δ_g are bounded in $\mathscr{H}$. Indeed, we recall that L_0 is the multiplication by r above X_0'. One derives the result for $\delta_{\tilde{g}}$ by conjugating by $U_{\tilde{g}}$. For the two last points, it is enough to take $\alpha = 2$ by interpolation and duality. A straightforward computation gives that for a smooth k-form f with compact support on the cusp, we have:

$$(6.39) \qquad [d, \partial_L]P_0 f = \big(2(1 - p)x^{1-p}d + \alpha_k(1 - p)x^{2(1-p)}x^{p-2}dx \wedge \big)P_0 f_1,$$

where $f = f_1 + x^{-2}dx \wedge f_2$, following (3.8). Here, we used $dP_0 = (dx \wedge \partial_x \cdot)P_0$. Hence the fourth point is clear. For the last one, note $Lx^{(1-p)}$ is constant on the cusp, for $p < 1$. □

Lemma 6.11. *We set $W_{\mathrm{lr}} := U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}\Delta_{\mathrm{lr}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}$ and $D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}} := d + U_{\mathrm{lr}}\delta U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}$ in $\mathscr{H}_g$ and we also set $W_{\mathrm{sr}} := U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1}\Delta_{\mathrm{sr}}U_{\mathrm{sr}}$ and $D_{U_{\mathrm{sr}}} := d + U_{\mathrm{sr}}\delta U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1}$ in $\mathscr{H}_{g_{\mathrm{lr}}}$. Then,*

   (1) *We have $W_{\mathrm{lr}} = U_{\mathrm{lr}}D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}^2 U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}$ and $W_{\mathrm{sr}} = U_{\mathrm{sr}}D_{U_{\mathrm{sr}}}^2 U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1}$. Moreover, they are essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^*X)$ in $\mathscr{H}_g$ and $\mathscr{H}_{\mathrm{lr}}$, respectively. Their domain is $\mathscr{H}^2$.*
   (2) *We have $(W_{\mathrm{lr}} + i)^{-1} - (\Delta_g + i)^{-1} \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}_g)$ and $(W_{\mathrm{sr}} + i)^{-1} - (\Delta_{\mathrm{lr}} + i)^{-1} \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}_{\mathrm{lr}})$.*
   (3) *The operator W_{lr} is a long-range perturbation of Δ_g inside $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^2, \mathscr{H}^{-2})$.*
   (4) *The operator W_{sr} is a short-range perturbation of Δ_{lr} inside $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^2, \mathscr{H}^{-2})$.*

Proof. Since the manifold is complete, $D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}$ is self-adjoint on the closure of $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^*X)$ under the norm $\|f\| + \|df\| + \|\delta_{g_{\mathrm{lr}}}f\|$. Now remark that for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $(1 + \rho_{\mathrm{lr}})^\alpha$ stabilizes $\mathscr{H}^2$ and by duality and interpolation $\mathscr{H}^s$ for all $s \in [-2, 2]$. Note also that $\mathcal{D}(U_{\mathrm{lr}}D_{\mathrm{lr}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}) = \mathcal{D}(D)$ to get the first point (the argument being the same for the short-range part).

We now compare the two operators $F_{lr} := W_{\mathrm{lr}} - \Delta_g$ and $F_{\mathrm{sr}} := W_{\mathrm{sr}} - \Delta_{g_{\mathrm{lr}}}$ in $\mathscr{H}_g$ and in $\mathscr{H}_{g_{\mathrm{lr}}}$, respectively. We compute on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^*X)$,

$$F_{\cdot} = U_{\cdot}(D_{U_{\cdot}} - D)D_{U_{\cdot}}U_{\cdot}^{-1} + U_{\cdot}D(D_{U_{\cdot}} - D)U_{\cdot}^{-1} + U_{\cdot}D^2(U_{\cdot}^{-1} - 1) + (U_{\cdot} - 1)D^2.$$

Note also that $D_{U_{\cdot}} - D = (U_{\cdot} - 1)d^*U_{\cdot}^{-1} - d^*(U_{\cdot}^{-1} - 1)$, where the adjoint of d, is taken in $\mathscr{H}_g$ and in $\mathscr{H}_{g_{\mathrm{lr}}}$, respectively.

To get point (2), since W_{lr} and Δ_g have the same domain, it is enough to show that $W_{\mathrm{lr}} - \Delta_g$ is a compact operator in $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^2, \mathscr{H}^{-2})$ by writing the difference of the resolvent in a generalized way, see [16, Lemma 6.13]. This follows using $U^{\pm 1} - 1 \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}^1, \mathscr{H})$. The argument is the same of the short-range part.

Focus on point (4). We treat one of the bad terms. We compute on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^* X)$:

$$L^{1+\varepsilon}\delta_{\mathrm{lr}}(U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1} - 1)D_{U_{\mathrm{sr}}}U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1} = \delta_{\mathrm{lr}}L^{1+\varepsilon}(U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1} - 1)D_{U_{\mathrm{sr}}}U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1}$$
$$+ \left([L^{1+\varepsilon}, \delta_{\mathrm{lr}}]L^{-\varepsilon}\right)L^\varepsilon(U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1} - 1)D_{U_{\mathrm{sr}}}U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1}.$$

By density, the first term extends to an element of $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^1, \mathscr{H}^{-1})$. Indeed, using the invariance of the domains, $D_{U_{\mathrm{sr}}}U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^1, \mathscr{H})$ and $L^{1+\varepsilon}(U_{\mathrm{sr}}^{-1} - 1) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H})$ by Lemma 6.9. The second term extends to an element of $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^1, \mathscr{H})$ using Lemma 6.10. The other terms are treated in the same way.

We turn to point (3). We treat as above the term in L^ε. It remains to show that $\|L^{1+\varepsilon}\tilde{\mu}[F_{\mathrm{lr}}, \partial_L]P_0\tilde{\mu}\|_{\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^2, \mathscr{H}^{-2})}$ is finite. We pick a bad term and drop P_0, $\tilde{\mu}$ for clarity.

$$L^{1+\varepsilon}[\delta(U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} - 1)D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}, \partial_L] = L^{1+\varepsilon}[\delta, \partial_L](U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} - 1)D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} + L^{1+\varepsilon}\delta[U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}, \partial_L]D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}$$
$$+ L^{1+\varepsilon}\delta(U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} - 1)[D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}, \partial_L]U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} + L^{1+\varepsilon}\delta(U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} - 1)D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}[U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}, \partial_L].$$

After commutation, the first term in the right-hand side becomes

$$\left([\delta, \partial_L]L\right)\left(L^\varepsilon(U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} - 1)\right)D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} + \left([L^{1+\varepsilon}, [\delta, \partial_L]]L^{-\varepsilon}\right)\left(L^\varepsilon(U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} - 1)\right)D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}$$

while the second one is

$$\delta\left(L^{1+\varepsilon}[U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}, \partial_L]\right)D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1} + \left([L^{1+\varepsilon}, \delta]L^{-\varepsilon}\right)\left(L^\varepsilon[U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}, \partial_L]\right)D_{U_{\mathrm{lr}}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}.$$

Use Lemma 6.10 and Lemma 6.9 to control the terms in brackets. They are elements of $\mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H}^1, \mathscr{H}^{-1})$ by density. The other terms are controlled in the same way, by commutation, we let L^ε touch $(U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{\pm 1} - 1)$ and $L^{1+\varepsilon}$ touch $[U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{\pm 1}, \partial_L]$. $\qquad\square$

We are now in position to show the Mourre estimate for the perturbed metric.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let $\mathcal{J}$ an interval containing no element of $\kappa(p)$. Taking R large enough, Theorem 6.2 gives $c > 0$ and a compact operator K so that the Mourre estimate

$$(6.40) \qquad\qquad E_{\mathcal{J}}(T)[T, iS]E_{\mathcal{J}}(T) \geq cE_{\mathcal{J}}(T) + K$$

holds in the sense of forms in $L^2(X, \Lambda^k X, g)$, for $T = \Delta_k$. Moreover, Δ_k belongs to $\mathcal{C}^2\left(S; \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), L^2(X, \Lambda^k X, g)\right)$. We dropped the subscript R of S as it plays no further rôle.

By Lemma 6.11, W_{lr} belongs to the class $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}\left(S; \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*\right)$. In particular, we obtain $W_{\mathrm{lr}} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{u}}^1\left(S; \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*\right)$, meaning that $t \mapsto e^{itS}W_{\mathrm{lr}}e^{-itS}$ is norm continuous in $\mathcal{B}\left(\mathcal{D}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{D}(\Delta_k)^*\right)$. By the point (2) of Lemma 6.11 and [1, Theorem 7.2.9] the inequality (6.40) holds for $T = W_{\mathrm{lr}}$ (up to changing c and K). Repeat now with the short-range part and get the Mourre estimate with $T = U_{\mathrm{lr}}^{-1}W_{\mathrm{sr}}U_{\mathrm{lr}}$.

Now go into $\mathscr{H}_{\tilde{g}}$ conjugating with $U_{\tilde{g}}$. The conjugate operator becomes $S_{\tilde{g}}$. Therefore, $\Delta_{\tilde{g},k} \in \mathcal{C}^{1,1}\left(S_{\tilde{g}}; \mathcal{D}(\Delta_{\tilde{g},k}), \mathcal{D}(\Delta_{\tilde{g},k})^*\right)$ and there are $c > 0$ and a compact operator K so that

$$(6.41) \qquad\qquad E_{\mathcal{J}}(T_{\tilde{g}})[T_{\tilde{g}}, iS_{\tilde{g}}]E_{\mathcal{J}}(T_{\tilde{g}}) \geq cE_{\mathcal{J}}(T_{\tilde{g}}) + K$$

holds in the sense of forms in $L^2(X, \Lambda^k X, \tilde{g})$ for $T_{\tilde{g}} = \Delta_{\tilde{g},k}$. We now add the perturbation given by V_{sr} and V_{lr}. Note that $H_0 := \Delta_{\tilde{g},k} + V_{\mathrm{lr}}$ has the same domain as $H := H_0 + V_{\mathrm{sr}}$ and that $(H + i)^{-1} - (H_0 + i)^{-1}$ is compact by Rellich-Kondrakov lemma. By Lemma 6.7, we obtain $H \in \mathcal{C}^{1,1}\big(S_{\tilde{g}}; \mathcal{D}(H), \mathcal{D}(H)^*\big)$. As above, the inequality (6.41) is true for $\tilde{T} = H$.

We now deduce the different claims of the theorem. The first comes from [1, Theorem 7.5.2]. The second ones is a consequence of the Virial theorem. For the third point first note that $\mathscr{L}_s \subset \mathcal{D}(|S|^s)$ for $s \in [0, 2]$ by Lemma 6.1 and use [13]. Finally, the last point follows from [1, Theorem 7.6.11]. □

We finish this section with two remarks which improve the result.

Remark 6.12. Concerning the point (2), we are able to show that the eigenvalues in $\kappa(p)$ are of finite multiplicity only in the case of the metric (2.6) i.e. when the perturbation is smooth, using [16, Lemma B.1]. At every other energy level, it follows from the Mourre estimate (6.41), with $\tilde{T} = H$, via the Virial Lemma.

Remark 6.13. If M is disconnected and if one of its connected components M_0 has Betti numbers $b_k(M_0) = b_{k-1}(M_0) = 0$, then by taking L to be 1 on the corresponding cusp $[0, \infty) \times M_0$, any potential with support in this cusp and tending to 0 at infinity (without any required speed) is a short-range perturbation, see [16] for similar statements.

7. BETTI NUMBERS AND CUSPS OF HYPERBOLIC MANIFOLDS

We conclude by some relations between our analysis and the topology of finite-volume hyperbolic manifolds. Recall first some definitions and basic topological facts. For any integer k, the Betti number $b_k(M)$ of a smooth manifold M is defined as the dimension of the de Rham cohomology group $H^k(M)$, which equals also the $\mathbb{Q}$-dimension of the rational cohomology group $H^k(M, \mathbb{Q})$. The Betti numbers are always zero outside the range $0, \ldots, n$. For instance, the Betti numbers of the sphere S^n are 1 in dimension $0, n$ and vanish otherwise. By the Künneth formula, we can compute the Betti numbers of a Cartesian product $M \times N$ in terms of the Betti numbers of M, N:

$$b_k(M \times N) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} b_j(M) b_{k-j}(N).$$

Thus the Betti numbers b_k of the torus $T^n := (S^1)^n$ equal the binomial coefficients $\binom{n}{k}$, in particular none of them (in the range $0, \ldots, n$) is zero.

It is easy to see that a cylinder $M \times (0, \infty)$, with the metric g_1 given on the whole cylinder by (1.1) for $p = 1$, is hyperbolic (i.e. it has constant sectional curvature -1) if and only if M is flat (i.e. its sectional curvatures vanish identically). Moreover, every finite-volume complete hyperbolic manifold is of this form outside a compact set [4]. Closed flat manifolds, also called *Bieberbach manifolds*, have been classified in dimension 3 by Hantzsche and Wendt [21]. They obtain ten different topological types of Bieberbach manifolds, of which $\mathfrak{A}_1$–$\mathfrak{A}_6$ are orientable, while $\mathfrak{B}_1$–$\mathfrak{B}_4$ are non-orientable. We remark here that from the description of [21, page 610], it follows that $\mathfrak{A}_6$ is the only Bieberbach 3-manifold with first Betti number equal to 0. Since $\mathfrak{A}_6$ is orientable, by Poincaré duality

we see that $b_2(\mathfrak{A}_6) = b_1(\mathfrak{A}_6) = 0$. Also from loc. cit. and from the explicit description of the holonomy groups in [40], the only non-orientable Bieberbach 3-manifold with second Betti number b_2 equal to 0 is $\mathfrak{B}_4$, which moreover has $b_3(\mathfrak{B}_4) = 0$ by non-orientability.

As a by-product of our analysis we obtain the following Hodge decomposition on asymptotically hyperbolic manifolds.

Proposition 7.1. *Let (X, g) be a complete non-compact hyperbolic manifold of finite volume. Let M be the boundary at infinity. If $n = \dim(X)$ is odd, suppose also that the Betti number $b_{\frac{n-1}{2}}(M) = 0$. Then $\mathrm{Im}(d)$ and $\mathrm{Im}(\delta_{\tilde{g}})$ are closed and*

$$L^2(X, \Lambda^* X) = \ker(\Delta_{\tilde{g}}) \oplus \mathrm{Im}(d) \oplus \mathrm{Im}(\delta_{\tilde{g}}).$$

The conclusion holds more generally for any metric $\tilde{g}$ which satisfies (A.1) *and* (A.2) *with respect to the given hyperbolic metric.*

This proposition is a consequence of the fact that 0 is not in the essential spectrum of the Hodge Laplacian (compare with [28]) and of a result of stability of the essential spectrum obtained in [14], see Proposition A.1.

Proof. Every complete noncompact hyperbolic manifold of finite volume is of the form (1.1) with $p = 1$ outside a compact set. By Proposition 5.2, we obtain that Δ has 0 in its essential spectrum if and only if n is odd and $b_{(n-1)/2}$ is non-zero. Therefore, by hypothesis, 0 is not in the essential spectrum of the Hodge Laplacian Δ. Now by Proposition A.1, 0 is not in the essential spectrum of $\Delta_{\tilde{g}}$. Using the closed graph theorem, it follows easily that $\mathrm{Im}(\Delta)$ is closed. Since the metric is smooth, one obtains the closedness of $\mathrm{Im}(d)$ and of $\mathrm{Im}(\delta_{\tilde{g}})$ and also the announced Hodge decomposition, see [6, Theorem 5.10]. □

An important geometric question in dimension 4 is to decide which flat manifolds occur as cusps of hyperbolic manifolds. It is known that every manifold in the Hantzsche-Wendt list appears among the cusps of some finite-volume hyperbolic manifold [34] but it is not known whether 1-cusped hyperbolic 4-manifold exist at all. There is an obstruction to the existence of oriented hyperbolic 4-manifolds with certain combinations of cusps. This obstruction, discovered by Long and Reid [25], is the integrality of the eta invariant (for the signature operator) of the oriented Bieberbach manifold modeling the cusps. The eta invariant of Dirac operators on Bieberbach 3-manifolds was computed by Pfäffle [36] and may provide additional obstructions. See also [18] and references therein for an introduction to the eta invariant.

The essential spectrum of the Laplacian on k-forms was computed in [28, Theorem 1.11], in particular it is stated to be non-empty for all k. One implicit assumption in the proof of [28, Lemma 5.26] seems to be the non-vanishing of $H^k(M)$; the proof also works provided $H^{k-1}(M) \neq 0$. Rafe Mazzeo confirmed to us in a private communication that [24, Theorem 1.11] holds under the tacit assumption that the manifold X is orientable, and that the cusp cross-section M has non-vanishing cohomology in degrees k or $k - 1$. There exist however flat 3-manifolds M for which $b_2(M) = b_1(M) = 0$, of the type $\mathfrak{A}_6$ in the Hantzsche-Wendt classification. By taking Cartesian products of such M with itself, we get examples in dimension $3j$ for all $j \geq 1$. Thus we are led to the following

Question 1. *Does there exist a complete finite-volume hyperbolic manifold of dimension 4 such that each component of its boundary at infinity is the rational homology sphere $\mathfrak{A}_6$?*

As we see in Theorem 1.2, this issue is crucial for the nature of the spectrum of the Laplacian on k-forms. In light of Theorem 1.2, such a manifold would provide a counterexample to [28, Theorem 1.11] for $k = 2$. If we accepted the result of [28] to continue to hold as stated there in full generality, then the answer would always be negative; however this is unlikely and we conjecture that there exists indeed such a 4-manifold. More generally, we are led to

Question 2. *Does there exist a complete finite-volume hyperbolic manifold such that for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the boundary at infinity M satisfies $b_k(M) = b_{k-1}(M) = 0$?*

This question we can answer affirmatively. In the literature there exists a non-orientable, finite-volume hyperbolic 4-manifold with 5 cusps, all of which are topologically of type $\mathfrak{B}_4$. It is obtained by gluing together the sides of a regular ideal 24-cell in hyperbolic 4-space in a particular way. There are 1171 such identifications possible [37]; one of them, called here $\mathfrak{RT}_{1080}$ ([37, Table 3, nr. crit. 1080]), has the desired property of having all its cusps of type $\mathfrak{B}_4$. It follows from Theorem 1.2 that the Laplacians on 3- and 4-forms on $\mathfrak{RT}_{1080}$ have purely discrete spectra, which shows that the additional hypothesis that at least one of $b_k(M), b_{k-1}(M)$ be different from 0 is necessary for [28, Theorem 1.1] to hold as stated. We remark here that Mazzeo-Phillips use the Hodge star operator, which only exists on oriented manifolds, to reduce the analysis to $k \leq n/2$, while our counterexample is non-orientable and works for $n = 4$ and $k \in \{3, 4\}$.

In conclusion, the complete general statement about the essential spectrum of the Laplacian on forms on finite-volume hyperbolic manifolds, without any restriction on the cusp cross-section, is obtained from [28, Theorem 1.11] by adding the following exceptional case, which follows from the above counterexample and our Theorem 1.2:

> *In the case where the volume is finite and all the cusps are modeled on Bieberbach manifolds with zero Betti numbers in dimensions k and $k - 1$, the spectrum of the Laplacian on k-forms is purely discrete and obeys the classical Weyl law.*

The list from [37] includes precisely two hyperbolic 4-manifolds with all cusps of the same type in the Hantzsche-Wendt classification. One is $\mathfrak{RT}_{1080}$ mentioned above, the other one is $\mathfrak{RT}_{1011}$, whose five cusps are all of type $\mathfrak{B}_1$. It is a fact that $\mathfrak{B}_1$ has non-zero Betti numbers b_1 and b_2. Except for $\mathfrak{RT}_{1080}$, none of the Rattcliffe-Tschantz manifolds satisfy $b_2(M) = 0$, therefore the corresponding Laplacians Δ_2 and Δ_3 have non-empty continuous spectrum (Theorem 1.3). The same is always true for $k = 0, 1$ since $b_0(M)$ is nonzero. However, Δ_4 does have purely discrete spectrum for quite a few manifolds from [37, Tables 3,4]. This is because on one hand, b_4 of a 3-manifold is always 0; on the other hand, b_3 of a non-orientable 3-manifold is equally zero. Thus the hypothesis of Theorem 1.2 is satisfied for $k = 4$ for every Rattcliffe-Tschantz manifold whose cusps are modeled on non-orientable Bieberbach manifolds. Besides $\mathfrak{RT}_{1080}$ these are: $\mathfrak{RT}_{35}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{130}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{156}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{426}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{516}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{538}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{544}$ $\mathfrak{RT}_{811}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{865}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{942}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{959}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1012}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{1014}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1080}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{1084}$,

$\mathfrak{RT}_{1095}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1101}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{1105}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1109}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1122}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{1127}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1134}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1142}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1143}$, $\mathfrak{RT}_{1156}$–$\mathfrak{RT}_{1158}$, and $\mathfrak{RT}_{1167}$. None of the above examples is orientable. Nevertheless, we expect the answer to Question 1 to be affirmative.

Appendix A. Stability of the essential spectrum

If A, B are closed operators acting in a Hilbert space $\mathscr{H}$ and if there is $z \in \rho(A) \cap \rho(B)$ such that $(A-z)^{-1} - (B-z)^{-1}$ is a compact operator, then we say that B *is a compact perturbation of A*. If this is the case, then the difference $(A-z)^{-1} - (B-z)^{-1}$ is a compact operator for all $z \in \rho(A) \cap \rho(B)$. In particular, *if B is a compact perturbation of A, then A and B have the same essential spectrum*, the essential spectrum of a closed operator S being the set of complex numbers λ such that $S - \lambda$ is not Fredholm.

For the sake of completeness, we prove the stability of the essential spectrum of the Laplacian acting on forms under perturbations of the metric. As mentioned in [14, Remark 9.10], this result holds on much weaker hypothesis of regularity of the metric, see Remark A.3. We stay elementary and give a proof in the smooth case. Let (X, g) be a connected, smooth, non-compact Riemannian manifold. Choose $x_0 \in X$. Let d_g be the geodesic distance induced by g. Let $\mathscr{H} := L^2(X, \Lambda^* X, g)$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_g$ its scalar product associated to the metric. Since the metric is complete, the operator $D_g := d + \delta_g$ is essentially self-adjoint on $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(X, \Lambda^* X)$. Its domain is $\mathscr{G} := \mathcal{D}(d) \cap \mathcal{D}(\delta_g)$. The Laplacian in $\mathscr{H}$ is $\Delta_g := D^2$.

Consider some metric g' on X satisfying

(A.1) $\alpha(x) g_x \leq g'_x \leq \beta(x) g_x$, where $\alpha(x)$ and $\beta(x)$ tends to 1, as $d_g(x, x_0) \to \infty$,

We denote with the subscript g' the object obtained under the metric g'. From (A.1), we infer there is a unique $a \in \mathcal{B}(\mathscr{H})$, $a \geq c > 0$, such that $\langle u, v \rangle_{g'} = \langle u, av \rangle_g$ for all $u, v \in \mathscr{H}$. We now suppose additionally that a is in $\mathcal{C}^1(D)$, meaning there is C so that:

(A.2) $\left| \langle Df, ag \rangle_g - \langle af, Dg \rangle_g \right| \leq C \|f\|_g \|g\|_g$, for all $f, g \in \mathscr{G}$.

Since a is invertible, one obtains easily that $a^{-1} \in \mathcal{C}^1(D)$ and $a^{\pm 1} \mathscr{G} \subset \mathscr{G}$.

Proposition A.1. *Under the Assumptions* (A.1) *and* (A.2)*, the Laplace operators Δ_g and $\Delta_{g'}$, acting on forms, have the same essential spectra.*

Proof. Using Assumptions (A.1) and (A.2) and Rellich-Kondrakov, we get

(A.3) $a^{\pm 1} - 1 \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{G}, \mathscr{H})$.

Consider $D_{g'} := d + a^{-1} \delta a$. Thanks to (A.3), it is self-adjoint in $\mathscr{H}_{g'}$ with domain $\mathscr{G}_{g'} := \mathscr{G}$. Note that $\Delta_{g'} := (D_{g'})^2$. Now remark that the essential spectrum of the closed operator $\Delta_{g'}$ does not depend on the choice of scalar product on $\mathscr{H}_{g'}$. We look at it in $\mathscr{H}$, where it is no longer symmetric. Therefore, in order to show that Δ_g and $\Delta_{g'}$ have the same essential spectrum it is enough to show that

$$(\Delta_g + 1)^{-1} - (\Delta_{g'} + 1)^{-1} \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}).$$

Now observe that $(\Delta_\cdot + 1)^{-1} = (D_\cdot + i)^{-1}(D_\cdot - i)^{-1}$. Hence, it is enough to show that

$$(D_g \pm i)^{-1} - (D_{g'} \pm i)^{-1} \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}).$$

This follows form the second part of (A.3), since:

$$(D_g \pm i)^{-1} - (D_{g'} \pm i)^{-1} = -(D_g \pm i)^{-1}\big(a^{-1}\delta(a-1) + (a^{-1}-1)\delta\big)(D_{g'} \pm i)^{-1}$$

Indeed, for the first term, we have $(a-1) \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{G}, \mathscr{H})$ and $a^{-1}\mathscr{G}^* \subset \mathscr{G}^*$. Therefore, we get $a^{-1}\delta(a-1) \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{G}, \mathscr{G}^*)$. For the second one, note that $(a^{-1}-1) \in \mathcal{K}(\mathscr{H}, \mathscr{G}^*)$. $\qquad\square$

Remark A.2. The condition (A.2) follows from the stronger

$$(A.4) \qquad \left|\langle d^*f, ag\rangle_g - \langle a^*f, dg\rangle_g\right| \leq C\|f\|_g\|g\|_g, \text{ for all } f \in \mathcal{D}(d^*), g \in \mathcal{D}(d).$$

In particular for a conformal transformation $g' = (1 + \rho)g$ with $d\rho$ in L^∞, Assumption (A.4) is fulfilled. Note also that (A.4) implies that $a^{\pm 1}$ stabilizes $\mathcal{D}(d)$ and $\mathcal{D}(\delta)$.

Remark A.3. For Laplacians acting on functions, the condition (A.2) is automatically fulfilled. Moreover, one may treat measurable metrics, see [14, Section 9]. We refer to [16, Lemma 6.3] for similar results concerning perturbations of a magnetic field.

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